A TRUE and [illegible]

HISTORY

OF THE

Wars of [illegible], Flanders, on the [illegible], and in Savoy, &c.

More particularly what has happened in these Co[illegible] Revolution in England [illegible] 1694.

[illegible]

To [illegible] taking Towns, Castles, [illegible] Revolutions, Treaties, [illegible] Enterprizes, noble Exploits [illegible] Prisoners of Note [illegible] of the Slain in each Battel on either side.

The Imminent Dangers and Conspiracies against his Majesty's Life; and by what Providence and Discoveries they were defeated.

With the great Victories at Sea obtained over the *French*, by the *English* and *Dutch* Naval Forces. Also, the several Descents on the Coasts of *France*, and on the Enemies Territories in *Flanders*, &c. With the Burning of *Dieppe*, *Havre de grace*, &c. And Admiral *Russell* Proceedings with the Royal Navy in the *Straights*. Also an Account of the Late Defeat of the *Turks*; with other Matters worthy of Note.

In TWO PARTS.

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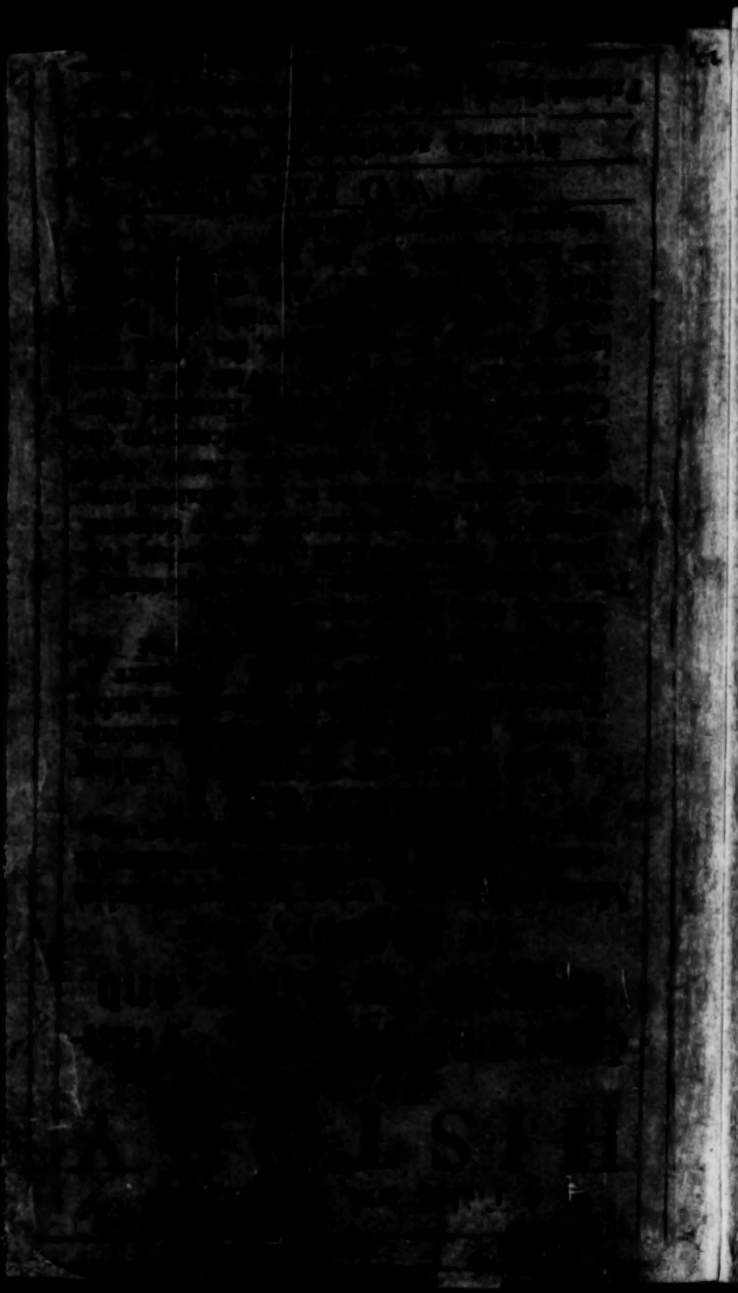
Printed for [illegible]

601. d. 11.

a. 3868.

See Ireland rising from a bed of war
Receiving peace from her kind conqueror
Who now in Flanders draues his sword again
Let Europe may a Lasting peace obtaine



MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

T. M. a

To the READER.

Courteous Reader,

I *Need tell you no more in a Hiſtory of this Nature but that it is Impartially taken from the beſt Accounts that made mention of the Progreſs and Proceedings of theſe Wars, Methodically digeſted in a plain and familiar Stile, and being drawn from voluminous and intricate Relations, is here reduced to one Book; ſo that you may eaſily take a view of the many large Fields and Seas,* &c. *The Stages whereon ſo many Glorious Acts have been performed for the Preſervation, eſpecially of theſe Kingdoms, and preventing the Enſlaving of all* Europe, *long threatned with Bondage from the Inſults of an Ambitious Aſpirer; who ſhaping his Pattern of Monarchy by his Brother* Turk, *would know no Laws or Reaſon beyond his Will and Pleaſure, but have the Lives and Eſtates of all his Sword can reach, at his proud Command: A Prince whom no Leagues nor Treaties, though never ſo ſolemnly Sworn to, could ever hitherto*

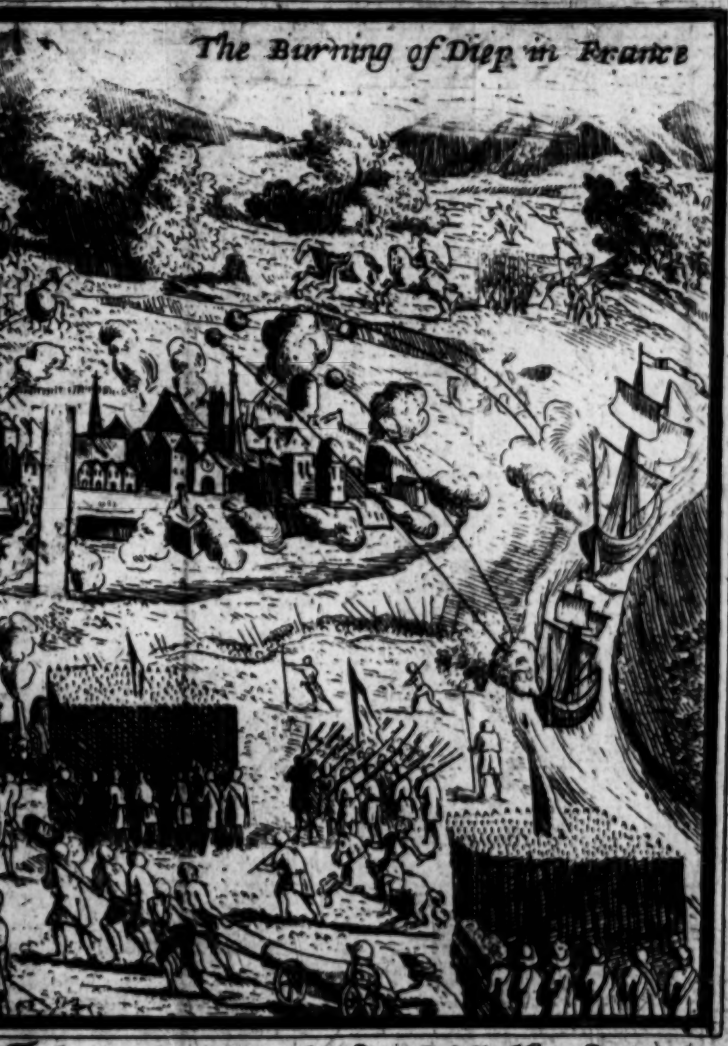
bind or oblige, any farther than they serv'd his Interest, who has unaccountably invaded with Slaughter, Burnings, and Ravages, his Neighbours in the height and security of firm Peace, till it pleas'd God who hath raised up King William as a Happy Instrument in his Hand, not only to overthrow his Designs on us, but to put a stop to his Arms abroad, and put a Hook in this Leviathan's Nose, who thought to swallow up all that came in his way, and spread the Floods of his Tyranny, to Inundate Christendom in Blood.

To conclude then, In this Book is plainly demonstrated the visible Hand of Providence now against the French King, to make him Accountable for past Violence and Injuries, and to do Reason, who has hitherto been so great a Stranger to it. May Success then, as it has begun, still go on, & Crown our Arms with repeated Victories, till this Goliah, who has so long gloried in his Strength, and defied the Hosts of Israel, fall before our Fortunate David, and be taken in the Net he has so craftily spread for others.

Vale.

A Prospect l Mars dos teach.
Sieges and st glory Reach.

A Prospect of Grim war you here behold. | To Shon
Sieges and Battles wee In this unfold. | By wh



To Show In peace what dreadfull Mars dos teach.
By which you may famos higest glory Reach.

A

TRUE and IMPARTIAL

HISTORY

OF THE

Kingdom of Ireland,

DESCRIBING

Its Situation, Ancient Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, and the State it was found in at the Time it was Invaded and Conquered by the *English*, in the Reign of King *Henry* II. &c.

THE Kingdom of *Ireland* is of no mean Extent, but rather very large and considerable; It is an Island, it is bounded on the *East* with *England* and *Scotland*, on the *West* with the main Ocean, on the *South* with part of *France* and *Normandy*, and on the *North* with the *Deucalidonian* Sea. It is, as all other Islands, surrounded with Water, containing in Length 400, and in Breadth 200 Miles, and is especially

cially parted or divided into four Provinces, *viz. Munster*, which is again divided into the Counties of *Limerick*, *Kerrey*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, *Desmon*, and the *Holy Croß* in *Tipperary*. 2. The Province of *Leinster*, divided into the Counties of the *East* and *West Meaths*, *Kilkenney*, *Caterlough*, *King's County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin* and *Wicklow*. 3. The Province of *Connought*, divided into the Counties of *Clare*, *Thumond*, *Majo*, *Sligo*, *Letarim*, and *Roscomon*. 4. The Province of *Ulster*, divided into the Counties of *Tyrconnel*, *Tyrone*, *Cavan*, *Coleraine*, *Monaghan*, *Antrim*, *Down*, *Armah*, and *Lough*; and these are for the most part at this day repleniſhed with many conſiderable Cities and Towns, of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak in the Series of this Hiſtory, as they ſhall fall in their proper places. The Country is naturally very fruitful, and ſeems by the Soil always to have been ſo, though the Natives have not appear'd very active in improving it, as being naturally given up to ſloath, or to live by War and Rapine. As for the firſt Peopling it after *Noah's* Flood, it remains very much, if not altogether in the dark, the Natives having been impoſed on by Monks and Bards, a ſort of Rimers and Fortune-Tellers, with Fables for Reality, though it is conjectured by the Learned, that this Iſland was Peopled upon the Confuſion of Tongues at *Babel*, ſoon after the Flood; and the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians of the beſt account, tell us, That one *Baſtolenus*, encouraged by the Example of *Nimrod* in *Syria*, ſettled his Monarchy in the Weſtern

ſtern Iſlands, and amongſt others peopled this; yet where he kept his head Reſidence no mention is made, but that his three Sons ruling there, had War with Giants that grew up in the Land and rebelled againſt them; and that afterward divers *Scythians* roving to ſeek Adventures, got footing there; and ſo they go on in the doubtful Paths of Uncertainty a great way farther: But true it is, that according to our own Hiſtories, and thoſe of other Nations, the *Iriſh* began very early to rove abroad, and in their Boats, and ſuch kind of Ships as they had, coming frequently aſhore in *England* and *Scotland*, and other Places, did great Miſchief by Burning and Plundering, but were frequently met withal, and a great many of them Killed. Nor do we find that the *Romans*, when they conquered *Britain*, extended their Arms to *Ireland*.

It is held they were Converted to the Chriſtian Religion by St. *James* the Apoſtle; and ſome give large grounds for it: but their Authors will have it done by one *Paladius*, ſent thither to that purpoſe by Pope *Celeſtine*, but more eſpecially perfected by St. *Patrick*, to whom they aſcribe a thouſand Incredibilities: But to leave theſe Conjectures that are not greatly pertinent to our Matter, we now come nearer to that for which we have more Warrant and Certainty.

The firſt Acquaintance that the *Engliſh* had with the *Iriſh*, as to any thing that is remarkable, was in the Reign of *Henry* the Second of *England*, their chief Communication being with

France, whether they sent several Bands of Soldiers to help them against the *English*, who were Waring there under their King for the Recovery of his Right in the Provinces that were his Grand-father's, which he having pretty well settled, turned his Thoughts upon *Ireland*, where he heard they were at Variance among themselves, the whole Land being divided under many Petty Princes; when it luckily happened a business fell out that gave him an easie Inlet to the Conquest of it; for in the Year 1167. the Eastern Part of the Island along the Sea being possessed by *Dermat Mac-mur*, King of *Leinster*, his Cruelties had highly incensed his Subjects against him, and what more raised their Fury, was, the Injury he did to *Morice* King of *Meath*, by wheedling away his Queen, and living with her in Adultery; so that the inraged Husband seeking Reparation and Revenge, invaded his Countries, by the Assistance of *Roderick O Conor*, King of *Connaught*, at the Terror of whose Approach, *Dermat* being detested by, and forsaken of his Subjects, was forced to flie to *England*, and there implored Protection; which upon taking an Oath of Fidelity and Obedience to the King, was freely given him; and *Henry*, with a Sum of Money, procured leave of Pope *Adrian*, an *English*-man, promoted to St. *Peter's* Chair, that he might Conquer *Ireland*, promising moreover, throughly to establish the Christian Religion, and bring it to an Acknowledgment of the See of *Rome*; but whilst he was preparing to pass the Seas, new

Troubles

Troubles arose in his *French* Territories, that required his Prelence; yet by his Letters Patents he gave Leave, with Encouragement to his Nobles, and such others as were willing to go for *Ireland*.

Dormat impatient of his Exile, mainly upon this Concession, solicited *Richard* the King's Son, promising not only his Daughter, a very beautiful young Lady in Marriage, but great Possessions in the Country, when he should be restored, and all his Territories after his Death. The young Prince being of a Warlike Temper, and thirsting after Glory, resolved, though his Father was absent, to undertake this Expedition; and early the next Spring sailed from *Bristol* with divers Ships, on Board which were thirty Knights, sixty Esquires, and three hundred Archers, the first *English-men* ever known to land in a Hostile-manner in *Ireland*, and being met by *Dormat* with such Forces as he, going over a little before, had raised, they seized upon the Town of *Wexford*, which was given to one *Fitz-Stevens*, a *Welch* Gentleman, according to Agreement upon his raising part of the Forces; so that News of this, and other Successes flying to *England*, many Adventurers came over; and although the Petty Kings joyned their Forces, yet were they beat in divers bloody Battels: and *Dormat* being restored, had *Dublin* submitted to him, inflicting grievous Punishments upon such of his Capital Enemies as he found there.

The Prince being now in *Ireland*, greatly increasing in Strength, that came over to him,

carried all before him; which made King *Henry*, who feared the Prince's aspiring upon such Successes, and willing to have the honour of Conquering so large a Kingdom himself, sent his Mandate to recall the *English* out of *Ireland*, so that but a few being left with the Prince in *Dublin*, and they reduced to a great straight by the *Irish* that had taken heart, they nevertheless Sallied upon an Army of 30000 with not above 1500 Men, and utterly routed them, taking great Spoil; and then coming for *England*, he surrendered all the Cities and Forts he had taken into his Father's Hands, for *Dermat* by this time was dead; and in the Year 1172. King *Henry* landed with a Royal Army, which brought such a Terrour upon *Ireland*, that *Roderick*, and most of the Petty Princes that were Independent, or his Tributaries, came with their humble Supplications to intreat him, *That he would take the Government upon him, as their Supream Prince and Lord*: So that at *Christmas* he made them a Noble Feast in *Dublin*; and settled the Kingdom in Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters, Reforming Abuses and Barbarities: And soon after those that held out in *Ulster* were brought to submit, from which time we may Date the Conquest of *Ireland* by the *English*, under which Soveraignty it has ever since remained as a conquered Kingdom, and now annexed to the Crown: yet the Natives who are generally hot spirited, uneasie, and restless under Restraint, have often strugled to break this Chain, though to the Loss and Disadvantage mostly of themselves. King

King *Richard* the First, by reason of his Wars in the *Holy Land*, his Imprisonment upon his Return in *Austria* and the Empire, and other Disappointments he met with at home, had no War with the *Irish*, nor happened there any thing extraordinary, but care and industry to settle the Government; which was done with such tenderness, that the Natives being more civilized, began to think themselves happy in the change, and that they were redeemed from perpetual War, which when so many Princes governed as Absolute in their Dominions, could not be avoided among so rough and stubborn a People. But because King *Edward* the First had sent for Forces out of *Ireland*, to help him against the *Scots*, with whom he had mortal Wars, the wilder sort of the *Irish* in *Edward* the Second's time, invited them over, and many of the leading Men of the Natives revolting, ruining the Country; but upon the *English* joyning Battel with them they were routed, and about 11000 slain, among whom was a King of *Connought*, and one *Okly* a Lord of great Possessions: but soon after the Lord *Roger Mortimer* being sent over as Lord Justice of *Ireland*, he managed Matters so ill, that the *Scots* were again called in under *Edward Bruce*, Brother to the *Scots* King, who taking several places by the Revolt of the *Irish* from the *English* Obedience, caused himself to be Crowned King of *Ireland*; But in a great Battel his Forces being routed, and he labouring to restrain their flight, was killed by one *More-*

paſs, whom he likewiſe requited with Death before his Fall, and the dead Bodies fell by that means on each other, which happened in the Year 1320.

However, they were rather diſperſed than broken, doing conſiderable Miſchief where they found an opportunity to fall upon the *Engliſh*, that had ſettled themſelves in the Towns and Villages near the Sea, *&c.*

In the Year 1329. during the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, the *Iriſh* in *Leinſter* and *Meath* rebelled; againſt whom the Earl of *Ormond* drew out what Forces he could, but being over-poured in number, was defeated, and the *Iriſh* made great Spoils of the *Engliſh* Poſſeſſions, and amongſt other Barbarities, burnt eighty of them in a Church where they had fled for Refuge; but at laſt the *Engliſh* fortified themſelves in *Wexford*, and upon their approach to beſiege it, ſallied out upon them with ſuch Courage, that Succeſs crowned it, and 4000 of the *Iriſh* were killed, moſt of them that fled being hotly purſued, were drowned in the River *Slane*; which with ſome other Encounters, where Victory declared on our ſide, ſo quelled them, that in this King's Reign they rebelled no more.

Anno 1398. in the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, the *Iriſh* fell again into Rebellion, and by Surprize fall upon the King's Lieutenant, and divers Perſons of Quality, whom they ſlew; which made the King with conſiderable Forces haſte thither, and Landing, he put them in all parts to the Rout, killing a great

great many, and taking several of their Ring-leaders; and keeping his Court of State at *Dublin*, to him resorted the Nobility and chief of the *Irish*, submitting and paying him Homage, promising to keep the Country in quiet for the future: but Troubles arising in *England*, the King hastily left *Ireland*, and was no sooner arrived in *Wales*, but finding himself deserted, he betook him to a Castle, where he was seized by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, to whom he resign'd his Crown, and was afterward inhumanly murthered. Upon whose Death many Troubles and Contentions arose; so that the *English* being embroyled at home, *Ireland* was little minded, the People there doing, in a manner, what they pleased. But in the Reign of *Henry* the Fifth, we being settled at home, more care was taken to prevent the Outrages and Depradations of the *Irish*; insomuch, that several who had been formerly Offenders were punished, and others fled, amongst whom were divers of their great Ones, who notwithstanding the care of the Earl of *Ormond*, then Lieutenant of the Kingdom, to repress them, drew a great multitude of People into Rebellion: but the Earl gave Battel at *Redmore-Athy*, where the *Irish* under the Leading of *O Moor*, stood stoutly to it, as Men in despair; but after a bloody Fight, that coloured all the Ditches of the Fens with Blood, the Battel swerved, and the *Irish* were defeated with great slaughter. Which quelled them in so terrible a manner, that for a long time after they seemed out of Love with War; So

that nothing memorably occurs in History, till the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, when the Earl of *Kildare* being Deputy, one *Richard Symons* a Priest, wheedled him into a belief, that one *Lambert* a Youth, whom he had brought up as his Scholar, was really the Earl of *Warwick*, Son to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* the Fourth, that had escaped out of the *Tower*, and was come thither for protection; and the young Spark having been well tutored, and of a graceful Carriage, so well acted his part, that not only the Lieutenant, but a great many of the *Irish* Nobility sided with him, raising considerable Forces to espouse his Quarrel, Crowning him King in *Dublin*, and not content to keep him there, they brought him with a considerable Army into *England*, landing in *Lancashire*, and Proclaiming him. But the King's Forces advancing, they were in a Set-battel overthrown, and the Impostor taken Prisoner, the Priest hanged, *&c.*

They likewise in the King's Reign aided another called *Perkin*, or *Peter Warbeck*, who stiled himself Duke of *York*, younger Son to *Edward* the Fourth; but in this they had no better success than in the former, a great many being killed, the Impostor taken, after several Attempts, and bloody Encounters, having engaged the *Scots* as well as *Irish*, on his part, marrying the Lady *Catharine Gourdon*, Niece to that King; he was first obliged to confess his Imposture, how he was set on, maintained and encouraged by the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, Sister

Sister to *Edward* the Fourth, and then being publickly punished, was sent to the *Tower*, from whence endeavouring to escape, he was executed, and with him the real Earl of *Warwick*, who had been kept a Prisoner there a considerable time: all that was alledged against him was, that he attempted to make his Escape with *Perkin*, to raise new Commotions.

In the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, great Commotions were stirred up, which were at first suddenly appeased, but the Earl of *Kildare* being Depury, the People exhibited their Complaints against him to the Court of *England*, as the cause of many Disturbances by his severe using them, and amongst other Articles they had this, *viz.* *All* Ireland *is not able to Rule this Earl. Then*, said the King, *this Earl is the fittest Man to Rule all* Ireland: and thereupon he continued him Deputy, it appeared this hatred against him proceeded only from the strict hand he had over them to keep them from rebelling. And another was, *That he had caused to be burned the Cathedral Church of* Cashal. The Archbishop of that place being his chief Accuser, and when every one would have denied it, he humbly replied, *By Chreest I would never have done it, had I not byen told the Archbishop was in it.* Which plain dealing made the King smile, and the Archbishop storm and fret; however, the Earl was ordered to rebuild it at his own charge, and so continued in his Deputyship but often fell into displeasure by reason

plain downright dealing; and Cardinal *Wolsey* now ruling all at Court, for speaking too plain to him upon his Examination at the Council-Board, where *Wolsey* sat as President, he sent him to the *Tower*, and ordered a Warrant for his Execution without the King's Knowledge; of which the King having Notice by the Lieutenant, was mightily incensed at *Wolsey*, and that great Favourite soon after falling into Disgrace, the Earl was released and sent to *Ireland*, with one Sir *William Sheington*, who was made Deputy: however the *O Moors* fell into Rebellion, but being opposed by Forces drawn out of *Dublin*, they were dispersed, and many of them killed, and for that time the Tempest blown over; however it lasted not long, for the Earl of *Kildare*'s Enemies, having again upon many grievous Complaints prevail'd to have him sent for to *England*, he was committed to the *Tower*; whereupon his Son, the Lord *Thomas*, notwithstanding the Perswasions of the Chancellor to avert him from it, fell into Rebellion, and drew great Forces after him; yet driven at last to extream Necessities, he was perswaded by the Lord *Grey*, then Deputy of the Kingdom, to submit himself to King *Henry*'s Mercy, without hope of Pardon; but some of his Followers having killed *Alen* Archbishop of *Dublin*, he was upon his Arrival committed to the *Tower*; and King *Henry* being informed, That the *Geraldine* Family had vowed never to have Peace with him, he sent for the Earl's five Brothers in Custody; when one of them during

ring their croſſing the Seas, demanded of the Maſter, what the Name of the Ship was? who replied, The *Cow: Nay then*, ſaid he, looking on the reſt with a dejected Countenance, *we are all loſt Men; for now a Prophecy comes into my head, that ſays, Five Brethren of an Earl ſhould be carried into* England *in the Belly of a Cow, and never come back again: and I doubt not, but all things hitting ſo pat, we are they.* And indeed ſo it happen'd; for being Accuſed of the late Rebellion, though two of them were ignorant of it; the Lord *Thomas*, Son to the Earl, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, and the five Brethren hang'd drawn, and quartered at *Tyburn*, and the Earl ſoon after died in the *Tower* of Grief, which deſtroyed the Center of that Noble Family; for although one Brother eſcaped, yet travelling through many Countries, he at laſt came to *Naples*, and there died Childleſs. Nor did the Lord *Grey* eſcape, for being countermanded, and accuſed of holding Correſpondency with this Family, though without any notable Proof, he was Condemned for High-Treaſon, and beheaded on *Tower-hill*.

The Kings of *England*, the better to pleaſe the Natives of *Ireland*, having been all this while only called *Lords of* Ireland, the Parliament ſitting at *Weſtminſter* in the 33d year of *Henry's* Reign, inveſted with the Title of *King of* Ireland: whereupon the Earl of *Tyrone*, and divers others rebelled; but in ſome bloody Encounters being defeated, the Earl was at laſt ſubdu'd, and brought Priſoner for *England*;

England; yet upon his humble Submission released and sent over, upon promise of keeping the Country in quiet; which he pretty well observed during the short Reigns of King *Edward* the Sixth, and Queen *Mary*, only some petty Commotions happened that were soon quieted.

In the Year 1566. being the Seventh year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, one of the chief Lords of *Ireland*, named *Donald Mac Carti More*, upon some little stirs that happened, came over, and not only cleared himself to the Queen, but delivered up to her all his Territories, vowing perpetual Fealty; but she in gratitude restored them again, and made him Earl of *Glencare*, giving him a considerable Sum to bear his Expences; so that by his great Authority amongst the Natives, it was thought the Kingdom would be kept quiet; but it proved otherwise: for after some private Conspiracies, that never broke out, were defeated, the Earl of *Desmond*, the Eleventh Earl of that Title, who had great Territories and abundance of Followers, broke into open Rebellion, and did great damage to the *English*, driving them out of many places, killing divers Gentlemen in Revenge, as he said, of the Earl of *Kildare* and his Family being put to death; and amongst others, one with whom he had contracted a strict Friendship, and usually called Father, who when he saw him with his drawn Sword breaking into his Chamber, and relying upon his former Friendship, cried out, *What is the matter*,

matter, Deſmon, *my Son*? to whom the bloody Earl ſternly replied, *I am no longer thy Son, nor thou my Father; but thou ſhalt ſurely die*: and thereupon they put him, and all they found in the Houſe to the Sword.

Theſe Outrages allarmed the Lord Deputy, who drawing out his Forces after divers Skirmiſhes put the Earl to the Rout, who being forſaken of his Followers, lurked for ſometime in the Bogs and Mountains; but miſerable want driving him thence among the Cottages, he was there found and ſlain by a private Souldier, when his Head being conveyed to *England*, was ſet upon *London-Bridge*; and ſo fell this Eleventh Earl of *Deſmond*. But in his Grave the reſtleſs Spirits of the *Iriſh* were not buried, for caſting their Eyes on the Family of the *Bourks*, they gave out they would have an eminent Perſon of that Family to be their King, or Governour; and many Tumults were raiſed: but this prudent Queen, notwithſtanding ſome inteſtine Troubles at home, took ſuch care, that ſhe a long time by Policy and Force, reduced the unruly Natives to their Obedience; the former of which was particularly effected by driving away their Cattel, and making them ſubmit through extream neceſſity, after they had been got together in the Woods, about forty Days. The Second was by the timely Notice the Deputy had of Two thouſand *Scotch Highlanders* landing to joyn with the *Iriſh*, and knowing nothing that they had laid down their Arms, as to their greateſt number, they came on with ſuch

ſuch as fell in with them by the way, in hopes to joyn the reſt, breaking into the Province of *Connaught*, where indeed a great many of the Country Peaſants took Arms on their part; but the Lord-Deputy by ſpeedy Marches towards them, and finding they were got into Bogs and Faſtneſſes, after he had encamped within ſight a-while, feigned a Retreat, and they, by reaſon of their over-numbring him, ſuppoſing he had fled, immediately followed; but were no ſooner trained on the firm ground, e're the *Engliſh* fac'd about, charged their Front and Flanks, piercing the Array of their Battel, and put them to utter rout and confuſion, ſo that not above eighteen of them eſcaped of upwards of Three thouſand, which cruſhed the *Scots* attempting to help them in their Rebellion.

Theſe bad Succeſſes ſhewing plainly, the Hand of Heaven againſt them, did not however make them ſenſible of their Misfortune, in taking up Arms againſt a powerful Nation; for perceiving themſelves too weak to ſtruggle in the Lyons Paws, they began to tamper with other Nations, alledging after the Reformation, *Religion*, as a ground to juſtifie their Rebellions, though they were ever ſtarting from their Allegiance, when both Nations profeſſed that of the Roman Catholick Communion; but now taking this for a plauſible pretext, the Earl of *Tyrone* began under hand to deal with *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, for Succours of Men and Ammunition, promiſing to hold the Kingdom at his Devotion:

But

but this being about to be discovered by *Hugh O Neale, Tyrone* in a rage clapped a Cord about his Neck, and strangled him with his own hands. Notwithstanding this, it was known, and he summoned to answer it in the *English* Court; and upon some assurance of Pardon he went, submitting himself, and making such plausible Protestations of Innocency, that times running high by reason that the *Spaniards* were about to Invade *England*, he was pardoned, and sent over again, but afterward proved Ingrateful, and a very dangerous Enemy.

Much about this time one *Mac Malcoon*, a leading Man among the *Irish*, stirred up Commotions about paying Taxes, for which he was taken, tried, and executed, his Estate being given partly to his Family, and partly to the *English*, that living upon it they might curb and over-awe the rest: Whereupon one *Brian O Roch*, who had sided with him, to prevent a present Punishment, fell into an open Rebellion; but upon the Rout that immediately was given him, he fled into *Scotland* for Protection; but the Queen's Influence was so great upon that Kingdom, that she had him delivered up; and being tried at *Westminster*, he was there found Guilty, and being carried to *Tyburn*, he was there executed without being concerned at Death.

These things having been buzzed in the ears of the Multitude, to have been done in an Arbitrary Way, the Earl of *Tyrone* thought it a fit time to lay hold on their Discontents, and raised

raiſed all the Forces he could, calling in the *Spaniard*, and imploring the other *Roman Catholick Nations* to aſſiſt him, as he pretended, to prevent Hereſies over-running that Kingdom; nor was the Pope, to whom he had ſent one *Stewkley*, an *Engliſh* Renagado, as his Agent, wanting to further his Deſign, cauſing 600 Harquibuſſers to be levied in the Territories of the Church, for the Service of *Tyrone*: But *Stewkley*, who commanded them, coming into the Port of *Lisbon* with them, at what time King *Don Sebaſtian* was going to invade *Africa*, he retained them for his Service, when at the fatal Battel of *Alcazar* againſt the *Moors*, they were all cut to pieces: However, *Tyrone* being very much ſtrengthned, gave the *Engliſh* a great Overthrow, and put all *Connaught*, *Ulſter* and *Munſter* in Arms; and the War after that went on with doubtful Succeſs, ſometimes one Party prevailed, and ſometimes another. Here the famous Earl of *Eſſex*, the great Favourite of Queen *Elizabeth*, commanded; but whilſt he was fighting in *Ireland*, he was undermined by his Foes at the *Engliſh* Court, and being called home, and ſome Miſdemeanours in this War, and other things charged againſt him, he was confined to his Houſe, where falling into Diſcontent, he after having impriſoned the Privy Counſellors that were ſent to him from the Queen, he broke out into open Violence, for which he loſt his Head on *Tower-hill*. The Fall of ſo brave a Souldier proving afterward to ſmall cauſe of Grief to the Queen; and his Loſs

was

was greatly regretted by the People, whose Darling he was.

The Lord *Norrice* being Deputy of *Ireland* in the stead of the Earl of *Essex*, he followed his business so close, that giving *Tyrone* several Overthrows, and beating out the *Spaniards* that came to his Assistance, he at last was left by his Followers, who cursing him for bringing them into such Troubles, shifted as they could; so that after he had lurked up and down some Months, suffering extream Necessity, he came and surrendred himself to the Lord-Deputy, upon promise he should be sent over to *England*, there to throw himself at the Queen's Feet for Mercy; and according he was sent over and committed to the *Tower*; but the Queen dying before he could be brought to Trial, King *James* the Sixth of *Scotland*, and First of *England*, coming to the Crown, he was by an Act of Indempnity pardoned, and set at Liberty, he and all his Adherents, promising exact Obedience for the future; and that wise King knowing how to settle a troublesome Nation, as having been brought up in one himself, he knew it was best to prevent and lay aside Animosities, and therefore by his Proclamation of Pardon, he utterly extinguished all Offences, not only against the Crown, but between Subject and Subject, as to particular Trespasses; and the like to every one that at a set day would appear and claim the Benefit of his Pardon before the Justice of Assize, and Publick Justice for that purpose being setled in every County,

it

it abated much of the Tyranny their Petty Lords had over them, and made the Vulgar ſort of them ſenſible of the Goodneſs of the *Engliſh* Laws, of which before they had purpoſely been kept in Ignorance: Being now for the moſt part freed from their Servitude, and in the King's immediate Protection, ſo that if their Lords had a mind to Rebel, they could not compel their Tenants to Riſe as they had formerly done: and *Ireland* being now divided into Shires, the Circuits were erected in every Province; and the *Engliſh* had their Lands alotted, and more particular Colonies eſtabliſhed, ſo that Trade began to flouriſh; and ſeveral Corporations of the City of *London* having purchaſed large Proportions of Land, built a ſtrong Town for their Security, againſt the Incurſions of the *Iriſh* that might happen, very advantageouſly ſituate on the Bank of a River and Lough, which made a wonderful Change, to all appearance, in the face of Things; but what can hinder a People from being miſerable that will make themſelves ſo, as may not improperly ſay, in ſpight of Providence: the chief of the *Iriſh* were diſpleaſed at theſe Proceedings, finding the *Engliſh* Improvement rendred ſuch Plenty in the Kingdom, as made their Land of little value; and therefore many of them ſpightfully let them lye neglected to be over-run with Thiſtles and Briars, curſing their Poſterity if ever they had any Communication with the *Engliſh*, or ſo much as Ploughed or Sowed; by which their irreconcileable Hatred to us may be meaſured.

The

The ordinary ſort of People notwithſtanding their Lords Diſſwaſions, finding they had not their former Power to compel, perceiving Advantage to ariſe by this new Settlement, inhabited very friendly with the *Engliſh*, and by their Examples began to improve themſelves in Induſtry, and ſeemed averſe to be ſtirred up as formerly upon every ſlight Occaſion to Rebel, inſomuch that a long Peace enſued, and that brought with it extraordinary Plenty; but as nothing is certain or permanent upon Earth, ſo in proceſs of Time this golden Cord of Union between the two Nations was violently cut in ſunder.

Troubles ariſing in the Year 1641. thro' a Miſ-underſtanding, and fomented Heats blown by ſecret Enemies, and War being in proſpect between *England* and *Scotland*, ſeveral of the Native *Iriſh* Chiefs, not finding the People prone to hearken to them, incited the Popiſh Prieſts, who by promiſing them Heaven for Obedience to their Commands, and Damnation on the contrary, with many other ſtrange Stories and Things, puſhed them headlong on to one of the blackeſt Iniquities the Sun has for many Ages beheld, and was too late diſcovered to be prevented, for it happened, that on the 23d of *October*, the *Iriſh* headed by a great many of their Nobility and Gentry, roſe generally in Arms, ſeizing upon divers ſtrong Places, Arms, Ammunition, and all that came to hand, vowing the utter Deſtruction of all the *Engliſh* in *Ireland*, to Extirpate them from the face of the *Iriſh* Earth,

both

both Root and Branch; and this was discovered but one Night before it was to be executed; by which Providence however *Dublin* and some other Places, by the Imprisoning the Conspirators, and Fortifying them with good Garisons, were secured, and became a Refuge to the Lives of many; so that now one might every where behold Houses flaming, the miserable People fly every where for their Lives, whilst the Blood of many were mingled with Flames, and the Earth made red by the Blood of those that were slaughtered in the Fields and Ways; thousands were drowned in Rivers and Lakes till the Stream was glutted with the dead Bodies, and they Bridged over the Waters; many were ripped up alive, and others tortured in a more cruel manner; some were turned out into Snows and Frost and starved to death; the Priests and Fryers going along with the Murtherers, and beating them on to it with their Crucifixes, telling them, *They were Hereticks, and no longer to be suffered alive on the Earth; and that it was so far from a sin to kill them, that it was Meritorious, and even Damnation it self to spare them*; giving the Sacrament to the more scrupulous of Conscience to confirm them in the Bloudy Enterprize; so that in a short space, before any Succour could come from *England*, they destroyed by sundry barbarous ways 20000 Men, Women, and Children, burnt most of their Houses and Villages, killing their Cattel, and suffering them to rot upon the Ground, rooting up likewise their

newly

newly ſprouted Corn, as maliciouſly bent not only to deſtroy the People, but in Hatred and utter Deteſtation all that appertained to them; flattering themſelves by the Inducement of old lying Propheſies, to ſhake off the *Engliſh* Yoke, and chooſe them a King from among their Country-men, but Fate conſented not.

The King was at the beginning of this fatal Miſchief in *Ireland*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*, labouring to compoſe the Differences; recommending the Care of *Ireland* to his Parliament then ſitting at *Weſtminſter*, who promiſed a ſpeedy Relief and Aſſiſtance to the Proteſtants that were got together in Arms, and ſtood upon their Defence; Voting 50000 pound for to raiſe Forces; and the Earl of *Ormond* was made Lieutenant-General of the Royal Forces in that Kingdom; to joyn whom Sir *Simon Harcourt* was ſent out of *England* with a Regiment. So that the poor Remnant of the Proteſtants getting together, made the *Iriſh* Papiſt that was ſo good at baſe and unmanly Murthers, fly the Face of War. But Troubles growing faſt on in *England*, by the Miſunderſtanding between King *Charles* the Firſt and his Parliament, and ſprouting up into a miſerable Civil War, moſt of the guilty Perſons at this time eſcaped unpuniſhed: But the ſmall Force of the Proteſtants that were left, being once united, forced the *Iriſh* out of their ſtrong Hold, and reſtored the Face of Government; yet about eight Years after a Bloody Scene was acted, for King *Charles* the Firſt looſing his Kingdoms

doms with his Life, his Eldeſt Son *Charles*, as his undoubted Right, taking upon him the Kingly Dignity, though in Exile, *England* being caſt, as they termed it, into a Model of a Free State or Republick, the Marqueſs of *Ormond*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, was commiſſioned to Labour the Securing that Country to the behoof of his Maſter King *Charles* the Second; and finding no other Means to do it in that Imergency, he cloſed his Intereſt with the Chief of the leading *Iriſh*, concluding a Peace in the King's Name, with the moſt conſiderable of them, upon Submiſſion and Obedience to his Majeſty, there being a Conceſſion of certain Articles on the part of the Marqueſs to be performed, when being joyned by the Marqueſs of *Clanricard*, and the Lord *Inchequeen*, the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, &c. *Trim* and *Tredah* or *Drogheda*, upon a Defeat they gave the Forces that came from *England*, ſurrendered: and now *Dublin*, wherein was a ſtrong Gariſon commanded by Colonel *Jones*, being the only place of ſtrength that held out, the Marqueſs laid Siege to it, with a brave Army to appearance, but it ſeems there were too many *Iriſh* in it, for the Beſieged taking the advantage of the careleſneſs of the Camp, made at firſt very ſlender Sallies, but finding the advantage, they ſallied with their whole ſtrength, and beating the Beſiegers out of their Works, followed them into their Camp, which occaſioned ſuch Terrour and Confuſion, that the *Iriſh* fled, and left the *Engliſh* and ſome few *French* to ſtand to it, but being over-

powered

powered by the vigorous Attacks, they at length, after a ſharp and bloody Diſpute, gave way, and were forced to raiſe the Siege, whilſt the Beſieged became Maſters of their Camp, and an extraordinary rich Booty; and more Forces arriving from *England*, Fortune went againſt them almoſt every where. And now *London-Derry* being beſieged, that Siege was raiſed by Sir *Charles Coot*; but what yet was a greater Terrour, *Cromwell*, a vowed and mortal Enemy to the *Iriſh*, landed with ſeven Regiments of Foot, four Regiments of Horſe, and one of Dragoons, bringing along with him the Title of Lord Governour, or Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and had to bring over theſe Forces forty Sail of Ships, with battering Pieces, Mortars, Ammunition, and all other Warlike Stores and Materials.

He ſtaid a while to viſit *Dublin*, and then marched with a compleat Army to beſiege *Drogheda*, wherein was a ſtrong Garriſon of *Engliſh* and *Iriſh*, it being upon the Rumour of his Approach reinforced with Two thouſand five hundred Foot, and Three hundred Horſe; and although it was ſtoutly defended, yet it was carried by Force, and by the too cruel Order of the General, all were put to the Sword, not reſpecting Age nor Sex, except a very few who hid themſelves for many Days, till the Fury was over: And here it is the more to be lamented, becauſe this Brunt fell moſtly upon many brave *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who were got into the

Place to Defend it for their King. Other Towns were likewise taken by Storm, and treated at the like rate; so that a bloody Vengeance seemed to fall heavy upon a great many that were Innocent for the Sins of the Guilty, who had so lately polluted the Land with Innocent Blood, and now kept mostly out of the way in the Mountains, Bogs, and Fastnesses; however, being at last hunted from place to place, a great number fell by the Sword, Famine, and Pestilence, insomuch that the Land was greatly Depopulated, a third part of the People being wasted, and had severe Task-Masters over them that made them Groan under their Burthens, till *Charles* the Second came to lighten their Sholders, and restore them again their Peace and Ease, by Accession to the Crown upon the Happy Restauration; so that the People wearied with their former Miseries, began to be out of love with War and Insurrections, and seemed mightily inclinable to Peace. And indeed the King took care to place such Ministers of State amongst them, especially the Lords Lieutenants and Lords Justices, that they had no reasonable cause to complain of their Usage, either in Affairs Civil or Military; and indeed the Tranquility the Kingdom enjoyed, made the People in a great measure forget what they had suffered: They traded to *France* and *Spain* with the product of their Native Soil; the Rivers and Lakes likewise affording them plenty of Fish, which they transported for Wine and other Commodities. Nor did their

Thoughts

Thoughts appear to be elevated above what was reasonable, till the Death of the King. But when King *James* the Second ascended his Brother's Throne, and declared himself a *Roman Catholick*, then it was the *Irish* Papists began to prick up their Ears, and to expect Advantages beyond their Abilities, publickly declaring, *The Day was their own, and that the Protestant Religion must go down.* But it seems in this, as in their other Aims, they took such Measures as made them shoot wide of their Mark.

The Earl of *Tyrconnel*, who had been raised by King *James*, when Duke of *York*, from a mean to a considerable Figure, was looked upon as a fit Instrument to carry on the Design in that Kingdom; and therefore upon the re-calling of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Clarendon*, he was made Lord-Lieutenant, and soon gave the *Irish* great Hopes of Superiority over the *English* in that Kingdom, by first Cashiering the Protestant Soldiers and Officers that were in Arms, and then the Officers and Ministers of Justice: And though there were Complaints made against him at the *English* Court, yet they were not regarded, but he the rather encouraged in his Enterprizes; insomuch, that things run so high that many feared a fatal Event, and divers left thereupon the Kingdom; some going for *Holland*, others for *Scotland* and *England*: and in such a method Matters continued to be pushed violently on, till News came of a purposed Invasion of the

Kingdom of *England* by the Prince of *Orange*, now our Soveraign, then *Tyrconnel* bestir'd himself to secure *Ireland*, Imprisoning such as he suspected, and Disarming others; draining the Garrisons of the most expert *Irish* Soldiers that were Papists, and sending them over to the number of Three thousand, or thereabout, to the Assistance of his Master; but they did him far more hurt than good by increasing the Peoples Fears that were but before suggested. And indeed, the whole *English* Nation Revolting in a manner from King *James*, and what was more remarkable, a great part of the Army he had been so long Training up at a vast Expence. Upon the Landing of the Prince with his Forces, the *Irish* Forces that had been sent over in expectation of Mountains, found that they were not only dwindled into less than Mole-hills, but themselves in a miserable Condition, not only at the point of starving when Disbanded with the rest of the Forces, by the Earl of *Feversham*, but almost exposed to the Fury and violent Resentment of the People, who had conceived a Hatred against them; so that at last, submitting, they were taken care of, and most of them shipped for the Emperour's Service against the *Turks*.

Tyrconnel was not idle in *Ireland* upon the News he had from *England* of King *James* his Flight to *France*; but calling a Council mostly of his Creatures, told them,

That

That now it was their time to ſtand up for their Country, and ſecure it againſt all Oppoſers; and that for his part, if even his Maſter ſhould command him to deliver up the Sword, he ſhould think it, in ſuch a Juncture, his Duty to Refuſe it. And immediately not only ſpread the News throughout the Country, but cauſed the *Iriſh* every where to take Arms, ſuch as they could get; ſo that the Tumultuous Rabble getting together, plundered the Proteſtant Houſes, drove away their Cattel, fired their Stacks of Corn and Hay, murthered ſome, and barbarouſly uſed others, inſomuch that the Terrour working in all, ſuch as could fled for their Lives, leaving their Subſtance behind them, and happy they thought themſelves in that Condition, if they could paſs the Seas, either to *England* or *Scotland*; for although ſeveral of the Proteſtant Nobility and Gentry made Head in the *North*, yet the Enemy having in their Poſſeſſion all the ſtrong Towns, they found themſelves too weak to make any extraordinary Reſiſtance againſt ſo mighty a Torrent as came roaring on; however, they gave ſeveral of their Parties notable Overthrows, fortifying *London-Derry*, *Slego*, and the Iſle of *Inniskilling*, and ſuch other Places and Difficulties of Acceſs as they found Opportunity; for by this time *Tyrconnel* had given Orders for ſtopping the Ports, and made many large and plauſible Offers to bring them

over to his Party, but they prevailed on a very few.

The Prince and Princeſs being proclaimed King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, on the 14th of *February*, 1688. upon the Humble Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, great care was taken for the ſpeedy ſuccouring the oppreſſed Proteſtants of *Ireland*; and that the Papiſts in Arms againſt them, might be left without Excuſe, a Proclamation was ſent over, offering, among other things, a Pardon and Indempnity for all that ſhould in Obedience to it lay down their Arms and retire to their reſpective places of Abode, and there peaceably behave themſelves as obedient Subjects ought to do, upon which Condition they ſhould in full Freedom enjoy their Eſtates according to Law, and that the *Roman Catholicks* upon ſuch a Conſideration ſhould have all the Favour that the Law allows for the private Exerciſe of their Religion; with a further Promiſe, That a Parliament ſhould be ſpeedily called in that Kingdom: But upon refuſing to comply with the Royal Mandate, to be eſteemed as Rebels and Traytors to the Crown of *England*, &c. their Lands and Poſſeſſions to be Forfeited, and diſpoſed of by way of Diſtribution among thoſe that ſhould be Aiding and Aſſiſting in the Reducing the Kingdom to its Obedience.

This Royal Conceſſion, though *Tyrconnel* laboured what in him lay to hinder its being diſperſed, wrought ſome good Effects, notwithſtanding that Earl, to counter-ballance it,

put

put forth a Paper which he termed his Declaration, not only therein insinuating what great Advantage the Kingdom would reap by standing out. But that their Fears might be dissipated, he promised speedy Aids and Succours from *France*, and that they should not want for either Money or Provision; and moreover, the better to encourage them, gave hopes of King *James*'s speedy landing there with a numerous Army. And the better to secure himself, and keep up the Courage of his Party he sent out Detachments to secure divers Protestant Gentlemen in the Country, and make Garrisons of their Houses. But the greatest part of them having timely notice, made their Escapes; by which the Protestants grew stronger in the *North*; however their Goods and Possessions were destroyed and harassed. The Priests being the greatest Incendiaries to stir up those that were actually in Arms to Spoil and Rapine, as being sure of a share, as likewise to Arm the madding Multitude; so that one might see Droves of the latter, some half naked, others tattered, and all in miserable Rags, armed with Pitchforks, Bills, Staves, and what other merciless Weapons they could get on the suddain, running like so many Furies to spoil and plunder, and in their greediness of Prey, not many times distinguishing Papists from Protestants. And it was strongly reported, That there was a great Debate in the Council, to which some Popish Bishops were admitted, about a General Massacre, as the best Expedient to clear the Country of

Hereticks: But *Tyrconnel* (let it be to his praiſe) had the Generoſity to oppoſe and deteſt it, and put a ſtop in ſome meaſure to the miſchievous progreſs of the Rabble, yet when ſome of the Chiefs who had got Protections from him, made their Complaints: *That they were notwithſtanding plundered*: He only ſhook his Head, and told them, *It was Neceſſity that made his Men to do it, and he could no ways help or reſtrain it.*

Theſe violent proceedings made thoſe that thought upon the Earl's Protection, they might have ſome confidence in their continuance as to ſafety, begin to make away for the Sea-coaſt; and although the Maſters of Ships were commanded on pain of Death to tranſport none, yet many eſcaped to *England* and *Scotland*, where they were well received, and Proviſion made for them by way of Publick Brief and Collection, *&c.*

About the latter end of *March* the Abdicated King landed in *Ireland*, with a great Train of Officers, but very few Forces, and was received at *Dublin* with a mixture of Joy and Sorrow, bringing with him as his Superviſor Monſieur *D'Avaux*, with ſome *French* Generals. The *Recorder* of *Dublin* made a long Speech to him upon his Arrival, extolling him for Courage, Conduct, and all the Heroick Vertues imaginable, above the Skies; and a general Joy ſpread in the faces of the Roman Catholicks, thinking now the day was all their own, and not doubting to carry every

every thing by force or ſubmiſſion; and more Soldiers were Liſted and Regimented under the *French* Officers that came over, and care taken to lay up Stores. Money was every where extorted, and the plundered Cattel, Corn and Hay brought in, and ſold at inconſiderable Rates; inſomuch that they ſoon gathered an Army of between Forty and Fifty Thouſand Men.

Whilſt theſe things were doing at Land, the *Engliſh* Navy being out at Sea with a ſtrict Charge to hinder Correſpondence between *France* and *Ireland*, the Squadron under the Command of Admiral *Herbert*, had Notice by their Scout Ships, that part of the *French* Fleet was abroad, and ſtood away to the *Iriſh* Coaſt: Whereupon he made all the Sail he could after them, and the next Day found they ſtood into *Bantry Bay*, a very ſpacious bearing in of the Sea, and though for fear of the Shallows, and other Difficulties that might offer, it proved a work of Difficulty to enter upon them, for they ſeemed no ways willing to come out to an Engagement, notwithſtanding they were much ſuperiour in number; yet the Admiral drawing his Ships into a Line, and lying upon the ſtretch, battered them extreamly from Ten in the Morning, till Five in the Afternoon, at what time the *French* Admiral tacked from us, and ſtood farther into the Bay. We killed them a great many Men; and ſome of our Men delared, they ſaw one of their great Ships go to the bottom. On our ſide we loſt Captain *Aylmer*

of the *Portland*, with a Lieutenant, and about Three hundred Seamen killed and wounded, and could our Fireships have entred upon them, most of their Ships, which were Forty four in number, to about Twenty eight of ours, might have been destroyed.

Our Fleet after this Engagement came back to *Portsmouth*, and there refitted, whether the King of *England* went to take a view of them, and Dining aboard the Admiral, created him Earl of *Torrington*, &c. and distributed about Six thousand pound among the Seamen.

And now the *French* having violated the Peace, and undeniably begun the War in invading *Ireland*, the King delayed not to denounce the War against them by a Declaration to that purport, bearing Date the Seventh of *May*, 1689. and great Preparations were made for passing over to *Ireland*, Forces were Levied in all parts of *England*, and Money prepared for defraying the Charge of the Expedition; which was the more facilitated, upon the Estates of *Scotland* submitting their Crown to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and taking of them upon their being owned and invested King and Queen of that Kingdom, which they did by their Commissioners, who waited upon Their Majesties to that purpose, in the *Banquetting-House* at *Whitehall*. And the Viscount of *Dundee*, who had headed the Rebel *Highlanders*, and others in that Kingdom, being killed in a fatal Battel near St. *Johnstown*, things began to go better

better, and the Succeſs of the *Scotch* Affairs gave way to a more ſpeedy proſecuting thoſe in *Ireland*, where the *Inniskilling-men* being abroad, pierced the Enemies Quarters, and got great Booties, defeating divers Parties, and making themſelves terrible to the Enemy.

Upon News brought that *Maccarty* was in thoſe Parts with a ſtrong Party, plundering and ravaging the Country. Lieutenant-Colonel *Berry*, with three Companies of Foot, eight Troops of Horſe, and three of Dragoons, marched towards them; but upon their approach, found they were made ſtronger than they were reported, by another Party that had joyned them, and were much ſuperiour to him in number; which obliged him before he found himſelf ſufficiently ſtrong to attack them, to ſend to Colonel *Woolſey* at *Inniskilling*, for a Re-inforcement; which he no ſooner obtained, but he charged them with much bravery, killing a conſiderable Number, taking ſome Priſoners, and putting the reſt to flight; but the Flyers in their way being greatly re-inforced, rallied, and came to ſecond Encounter, which for a time continued bloody and doubtful, they by reaſon of their advantageous Poſt, much galling our Horſe with their Cannon; but the Defiles or dirty narrow Paſſages being reſolutely paſſed by our Foot and Dragoons, they made themſelves Maſters of the Cannon, which gave our Horſe the advantage to charge the Enemies Horſe, who thereupon deſerted the Foot and fled,

fled, and the Foot after them, a great many being killed, and ſome taken Priſoners, by which Defeat the Country was freed from great Incumbrances. This part of the Enemies Army that had a long time lain heavy upon it, being by this means, and in this Battel, fell of the Enemy by the Sword, and thoſe that were drowned in deſperately throwing themſelves into the Lough to eſcape the Purſuers, about Three thouſand.

There happened likewiſe divers other Rencounters of leſſer note, wherein the Proteſtants for the greateſt part gained the advantage.

Whilſt theſe things were doing, the *Iriſh* Army, with King *James* at the Head of it, marched towards *London-Derry*, promiſing themſelves, the Terrour of their Arms would oblige it to a Surrender upon their firſt approach; but found they were extreamly miſtaken; for although Colonel *Lundy* the Governour, and the two Regiments ſent from *England*, under the Colonels *Cunningham* and *Richards*, had withdrawn and ſlighted it, as a place not tenable againſt an Army of Forty thouſand Men, with a Train of Artillery and divers Mortars; Providence ſo ordered, it became the Bulwark of the ſinking Nation, and gave the Enemy their firſt conſiderable check; for divers Troops that were abroad, moſtly compoſed of undiſciplined Soldiers, throwing themſelves into it, they, together with thoſe that were found there were Regimented, even the multitude ſeizing the Keys, and undertaking

dertaking with great alacrity to defend it, having choſe Mr. *George Walker*, Miniſter of an adjacent Village, their Governour, and Major *Baker*, his Co-adjutor, or Aſſiſtant-Governour during the Siege. And now thoſe in Arms in the Town conſiſted of 117 Companies, and every Company contained ſixty Men, being in all 7020 Common Soldiers, and 341 Officers. The next thing taken in hand, was to view the Stores, and ordering their better Security from any Embezling, as reſolving to defend the place to the laſt extremity, having already rejected the Offers the Enemy made them, in caſe they would readily ſubmit, which conſiſted of much promiſed Favour and Protection; but the hard dealings others had met with, who had put themſelves into their hands, made them deaf to all Propoſals, and their great Guns being mounted on the Wall, they fired upon the Advance-Guard of the Enemy, who had been promiſed to be received with open Arms, by *Hamilton* and others, who undertook to bring over the beſieged, which much conſternated King *James*, then within the reach of their Cannon, and obliged him to remove to a place of more ſafety.

However, ſeeing fair Words and Promiſes could not gain it, they reſolved to reduce it by force, beginning within a day or two after their appearance before it, to break Ground, and run their Trenches, drawing up a Demi-culverine, within a Furlong of the Town, with which they battered the Market-Houſe, and

and did some damage to other Houses; but the Cannon from the Town playing among them, did considerable Execution; and to hinder their nearer approach, the Besieged sallied, and beat them out of their Trenches, killing about Two hundred Men, amongst whom was the *French* General *Mamon*, and others of Note, with little loss on our side, and of Note, only Lieutenant *Mac Phedris* was killed.

The Besiegers finding this way little availed them, drew four Demi-Culverine into an Orchard adjoyning to the Town, and kept continual Firing, which hurt many People in their Houses, and made some Impressions in the Walls: Nor was the damage left unrequited from the Cannon of the Town, which killed them a great many Men, and some considerable Officers, and a sudden shot took off two Fryars in their Habits, as they were exhorting the Besieged to press on the Siege.

And now to do their Work more effectually, they placed two Mortar-pieces, and threw in divers Bombs, which did some damage to the Houses and People, whereupon the Besieged sallied, and killed several of the Enemy at *Benburn-Hill*, losing only two of their own and eighteen wounded. The same day a Shot from the Town broke and dismounted one of their Pieces on the Battery, and killed the Gunner, whereupon they drew a Trench a-cross *Windmil-hill*, from the Bog to the River, and there raised another Battery, lining

ning the Hedge with Dragoons; but at the ſame time the Beſieged ſallied in a conſiderable number, and dividing one part, made them Maſters of the Trenches and advantageous Ground, killing about two hundred; whilſt the other Party beat the Dragoons from the Hedges. Which reiterated Loſſes ſo enraged the Enemy, that having Captain *Cunningham*, and Lieutenant *Douglaſs* upon ſome Sallies, they, after Quarter given, put them to the Sword, which ſerved to confirm the Beſieged in the belief of the Mercy they were to expect if they fell into their hands, and made them more obſtinate in a reſolute Defence: and alluring the Governour out, under pretence of Treaty, they fired a hundred Shot at him, yet none of them had the power to hurt him, by reaſon upon their firſt preſenting, he ſheltred him behind the ruines of an old Houſe, and retired into the Town, cautious how he truſted them any more.

The Beſiegers by this time grown weary of continual Duty, and the danger they were expoſed to, drew off their main Body, and encamped on a Hill about two miles from the Town, yet left it entirely beſieged.

On the Fourth of *June*, a Squadron of Voluntier Horſmen, who promiſed upon Oath to do great things, ſupported by a Detachment of Foot, made an Attack upon the *Windmil*-work, reſolving to force the Line, coming on with loud Shouts and Huzza's; but were fruſtrated in their Enterprize, being

ing beat off with considerable loss, Four hundred of them were accounted to be killed; and to secure their Retreat, the Foot carried Faggots at their Backs, and those that had none, hoised the dead Bodies, and carried them away on their Backs to dead the shot.

On the part of the Besieged, the loss was very inconsiderable, only Captain *Butler* pressing too eagerly after the Enemy, was taken Prisoner, and a few killed by a great shot coming over the River.

These several Defeats and Disappointments of taking a place they before had thought so easie, that the *French* General upon the first view, swore he would beat down the Walls with Pot-Guns, so enraged the Enemy, that they were resolved to make all the effort imaginable, and the next night played Bombs, some of them 273 pounds, which broke up the Streats, beat down several Houses, and killed divers Persons; which occasioned some consternation, and the more when their Stores of Provision began to fail, and Famine to encrease, so that they needs must have been disheartned, had they not been encouraged by the discovery of Thirty Sail of Ships in the Lough, which were sent to their Succour from *England*, under the Command of Major-General *Kirk*, with Provision, Men, and Ammunition: But the River being chained up with a floating Boom a-cross it, and Batteries of the Enemy on the Bank, he could not only for several days get up, but had much

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ado to have Communication by Letter; yet the hope of Relief ſo near at hand, kept up the Spirits of the Beſieged, and encouraged them to a vigorous Defence, though many died daily for want.

Monſieur *de Roſen* the *French* Marſhal, by this time arrived in the Enemies Camp, and underſtanding the little progreſs they had made in carrying on the Siege, fell a ſwearing, *By the Belly of God, he would not only demoliſh the Town, but bury the Beſieged in their own Ruins.* But upon the Attacks he made, found no better Succeſs than the reſt: and the Lord *Clancarty*, who they ſaid was deſtined by an old Prophecy to take the Town, making an Attack, and being beat off with great loſs, Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, who had falſified his Truſt to King *William*, and revolted to the Enemy, upon his being ſent from *England* to pacifie Matters in the beginning, came to make large Offers, but was rejected by the Beſieged with Indignation; nor was *Roſen*'s Promiſes and Threats regarded. Whereupon he pitched upon a *French* Politick, imagining that would infallibly do, *viz.* he cauſed all the miſerable Proteſtants to be gathered out of the Countries round about, and driven half naked and ſtarved there to periſh, if the Beſieged refuſed to ſuccour them, whoſe Wants, though they pierced their Hearts, having very ſlender Proviſion in the Town, they could not relieve, and therefore kept the Gates ſhut againſt them, yet fired among the Enemies Party that drove them

them, four or five of them fell dead with the Shot. And now there being several Prisoners in the Town, who had several Relations of Note and Command in the Enemies Camp, the Governour, and the rest, caused a Gallows to be set up in the sight of the Enemy, threatning to hang the Prisoners thereon, if those miserable People were not suffered to return to their Habitations, yet leave given them to write to their Friends, to know what they would do on their behalf. *Rosen* returned them no Answer; but *Hamilton* returned them a slight one. However, this Stratagem prevailed, and the People were permitted to return; which proved advantageous to the Garrison; for amongst them five or six hundred poor Starvlings were shuffled out, and some able Bodies taken in.

Another Stratagem they had to shoot Letters into the Town in the dead Shell of a Bomb, *viz.* not filled with Powder, as imagining the Governour, and other Superiour Officers kept their Proposals from the Soldiers; but this enraged them the more, and it was made Death so much as to discourse of a Surrender. About the Thirtieth of *June*, Major *Baker* died; yet the Defence continued as vigorous as ever, and divers Sallies were made, though the Garrison through Famine, Diseases and Loss was lessened near one half, and the Famine increased so fast, that Horse-flesh was sold for Eighteen pence the pound, and but little of that to be had: A Quarter of a Dog, that feed upon the dead *Irish*, at Five shillings

and

and ſix pence, his Head at half a crown, a Cat at four ſhillings and ſix pence; Rats, Mice, Tallow, Greves, and all noyſome things that could be poſſibly eaten, proportionably; ſo that in the whole Town there was but nine lean Horſes left, and a pint of Meal, and a little Tallow to each Man, when Providence ſo ordered, whilſt they were at their Devotions, News came that Ships were making their way up the River; which to their great Joy and Comfort proved true: for Major-General *Kirk* having notice that the Town could hold out no longer, ordered the *Mountjoy* and *Phœnix*, and *Mountjoy* guarded by the *Dartmouth*, to force their way at any hazard, which they did through the Showers of the Enemies Shot, and found the Boom broke; one of them however ſtruck upon a ſhelve, yet the Stock of her Guns ſet her free again, and they came ſafe to the Town, bringing Life to a dying People: which the Enemy perceiving, thought it to no purpoſe of ſtaying longer before it, leaſt they ſhould receive worſe diſgrace, but in ſome confuſion raiſed their Camp, firing *Culmore*, and divers other Places in their Retreat, breaking for haſte ſome of their great Guns; and had a Party of the *Inniskilling*-Men, and ſome of the Garriſon upon their Rear, who cut off, or took Priſoners the Straglers, with ſome Booty; the former having before defeated Lieutenant-General *Macarty*, they likewiſe threw about twelve Cart-load of Arms into the River for want of Carriages to bear them off; and loſt before

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the Town in a Siege of one hundred and five Days, for so long it lasted, between 18 and 19000 Men, and among them 100 of their best Officers.

And now pardon me, Reader, for insisting so long upon this particular, which I could not slightly pass over, since (if we consider the Weakness of the Place, few of the Men that defended trained up in War, and Scarcity it endured, and the time it held out against a powerful Army, backed by almost a whole Kingdom) it may very well compare with the most famous Siege that ever was mentioned in History.

Major-General *Kirk* soon after these Succours got in, came to *London-Derry*, and was received with all the Demonstrations of Joy a People in so ruinous a Condition, could bestow; and having viewed the Walls and Fortifications, blessed himself to think that such slight Works could ever have been defended so long against such an Army.

Things in *London-Derry* being settled as well as the shortness of time would permit, it was agreed that Mr. *Walker* should go for *England*, and present his Majesty with an Address in his own, and the Names of the principal Persons that had been in the Town during the Siege; where he was very graciously received, and his Majesty, as a Mark of his Favour, for the signal Services he had done him, ordered him 5000 pound, and a Promise of his further Regard. Whilst this Siege lasted, the *Inniskilling*-Men and others of the Protestant

ſtant Party abroad were not idle, but a Detachment of 600 Men were ſent under the Cammand of Colonel *Stewart*, got into the Iſle of *Inch*; and hearing the *Iriſh* had fortified themſelves in *Tully*, he ſent a commanded Party of ſixty Muſquetiers, and beat them out, when more Forces coming to him, he and other Commanders raiſed ſome ſmall Fortifications in the Iſland, and there ſuccoured a great many Proteſtants who fled from the Enemy with their Cattel and Subſtance, and others that had been ſtripped of all, and came naked; beating divers Parties of the *Iriſh* that attempted to force him from his ſtrength; and the Duke of *Berwick* being ſent this way with 1500 Horſe, attempted to force *Ralfamulin*, where a ſmall Party of our Men quartered; but having timely notice, getting to their Arms, and Barrocading the Street, the Enemy, after a ſharp Diſpute, drew off with the Loſs of 246 Men; and on our part only Lieutenant *Coningham*, and a few private Soldiers, and a Lieutenant wounded: However, very deſirous to bring theſe Parts into Subjection, nothing was omitted that Threats or Alurements could effect; but neither of them prevailed againſt the ſtedfaſt Loyalty of the Proteſtants; they too ſadly remembred how often they had broke their words, and how little they eſteemed keeping it with thoſe they termed Hereticks. One fatal Inſtance of which take for many:

It happened that the Lord *Galmoy* being abroad with a Party, took Captain *Dixie* priſoner

ſoner by ſurprize in his Father's Houſe, which Houſe he ſet on fire, and with him brought away *Cornet Charlton*: but hearing one *Brian Mac Kinghor Mac Gurrie*, a Captain of the *Iriſh* Army, had been taken by our Men, and was Priſoner at *Cran*, he ſent to the Governor of the Caſtle, to offer Captain *Dixie* in Exchange, vowing upon his Honour, ſo ſoon as *Gurrie* came, *Dixie* ſhould be ſent them. This was well accepted, and *Guerrie* was ſent, but *Galmoy* thereupon ordered the two Young Gentlemen to be tried by a Council of War, for receiving a Commiſſion from *England*; and being ſentenced, had orders to prepare to die the next day, but in the mean time great Endeavours were uſed, and Promiſes made them of Life and Preferment, if they would turn Papiſts, and adhere to King *James*. But they generouſly rejected the Offer, and preferred their Religion before the ſaving their Lives; and although *Mac Gurrie* interceded mainly for them, and reproached the Lord *Galmoy* with the Stain of his Honour after his ſolemn Promiſe in Writing; yet he would hear nothing on their behalf, but cauſed them to be hanged upon one *Ruſſel*'s Sign-Poſt; whilſt he made merry there; and not content with their Lives, he ordered their Heads to be cut off, and toſſed to the Soldiers to play at Foot-ball with, which when they had miſuſed for a time, he cauſed to be ſet up on the Market-Croſs at *Belturbet*.

This made, I ſay, the reſt more cautious to truſt their Mercy; whereupon the *French* General

General *Rosne*, resolute to subdue them, came within the shot of their Cannon to encourage the Soldiers that were gathering in those parts against them, but a shot had spoiled his Undertaking, had it not fallen a little too short, yet it beat up the Stones, which wounded him in the Leg, and his Horse in the Body, and killed two Troopers, insomuch, that frighted with this Disaster, he gave over the Attempt: But greater Actions than these attended the Fate of *Ireland*; the *English* Army so long expected was embarqued, and came on with a fair Wind, being discovered some Leagues at Sea, by the longing People who watched for it on the shore, and proclaimed its arrival by their loud Shouts and Acclamations of Joy: and on the Thirteenth of *August*, 1689. Duke *Schombergh*, who commanded the Forces, landed at *Carickfurgus*; and after a short Enquiry into the state of the Kingdom, he sent two Regiments to *Belfast*; and having refreshed himself, and that part of the Army that landed with him, he directed his March to find out the Enemy, being every where received by the Protestants with the greatest Expressions of joy imaginable: At the Terrour of whose approach the Castle and Town of *Antrim* was deserted, and our Men took possession of it, leaving there a Garrison of fifty Soldiers, under the Command of Captain *Ormsby*; and many other Places and Passes were secured: But *Carickfurgus* refusing upon Summons to Surrender, a part of the Army sate down before it; and the next day the Cannon

Cannon and Mortars were planted againſt it whilſt the Trenches were opened, and no ſooner they heard the *Engliſh* ſpeak to them in a Dialect of War, from the mouths of their Cannon, but they beat a Parley; but the main import of their Requeſt being to ſend to King *James* to have his leave to Surrender: it was rejected, and the Mortars and Cannon began to play againſt the Town very furiouſly, they anſwering us with their Cannon in like manner, eſpecially anoying our Men with two Pieces advantageouſly planted in the Lord *Dungale*'s Houſe; yet our Bombs did great Execution, beating down and ſetting many Houſes on fire. Several of our Ships that lay in a Line, played likewiſe their Cannon on the other ſide, and no leſs indamaged the Beſieged; whereupon they again deſired a Parley, but inſiſting to March out with their Cloaths and Baggage, the Duke would not agree to it, only allowing them to be Priſoners of War; and again the Batteries were renewed; they again hung out a white Flag to Parley, and upon ſubmitting to a Surrender, were allowed to be conducted to the next *Iriſh* Garriſon; whereupon Sir *Henry Ingoldsby* marched in with his Regiment, and took poſſeſſion of the Place.

By this time fifty Sail of Ships came up the Lough, on board which were a Regiment of Horſe, and four of Foot, who joyning the Army, the General marched towards *Belfaſt*, and were two miles beyond *Liſneygarney* on the 2d of *September*, which made the Enemy retreat with

with much Precipitation; yet they took so much time as to set divers Places on fire; whereat the General was so incensed, that he sent to tell the Commanders of those Parties, *That if they desisted not from using such* French *Tricks, they must expect no Quarter, if they fell into his hands*; which made them upon quitting *Dundalk* leave it intire.

The Duke finding the Plains of *Dundalk* commodious to Encamp on, and the Winter Season approaching, caused the Tents to be pitched, whilst the Enemy's Army between 40 and 50000 fortified and entrenched about *Ardee*.

Slego being still in the hands of the *English*, a Party of the Enemy consisting of about 5000 Horse and Foot, advanced that way in hopes by Force or Surprize to make themselves Masters of it: But Colonel *Lloyd*, who Commanded the *Inniskilling*-Men, having notice of their Design, drew out about a 1000 Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, and Lining the Hedges of the *Lane* of *Boyle*, where they were to pass, with his Foot, he drew up his Horse on a rising ground, and charged the Enemy so suddenly, that after a smart Engagement he put them to Flight in great Confusion; and taking a nearer way with his Horse and Dragoons, got into *Boyle* before the Enemy, and charged them again in the Front, whilst the Foot did the like in the Rear; so that 700 were cut off, and about 400 taken Prisoners, with *O Kelly* their Commander, and forty other Officers of note; and by this Rout 8000

Head of Cattel were recovered, which the Enemy in their Ravaging the Country had got together, also a great many Arms, Ammunition and Provision; so that those Parts continued in quiet a long time after: so that the Enemy perceiving Force in vain, undertook to ruine our Affairs by treacherous Policy, but they failed in that, as in all the rest. The Project was thus: It happened that 4 Regiments of *French* Protestants were raised in *England* for the Service, and amongst them divers were listed that came over just then by the way of *Holland*, which being done in haste, the Colonels had no time strictly to examine them, so that amongst these there was one *Du Plessey*, who had been formerly a Captain in *France*, and fled thence for a Murther, but now served as a private Soldier; this Man sent to Monsieur *D'Avaux*, to let him know, *That if he would get him his Pardon in* France, *and let him have the Command of such as he brought over, he would inveagle the Papists that had been unwittingly Regimented to the* Irish *Camp*. Which upon his Trial before a Council of War appearing by his intercepted Letter, and Confession, he, with four others his Accomplices, were found Guilty, and executed; and upon a strict Scrutiny a great many Papists were found in those Regiments, and sent Prisoners to *England*. Providence by this timely Discovery frustrating the Design they might have to Revolt, and endeavour the turning the Scale of Victory, if it came to a Battel.

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The Plains of *Dundalk*, by reaſon of the Fogs and Wetneſs of the place, incommoding the Camp with Sickneſs and Inconveniency, about the middle of *November* it broke up, and marched away to the *Newry* Paſs; and beating out the Enemy, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town, and upon their Attempting to recover it, were beaten with conſiderable loſs. Brigadier *Stewart* falling upon them with 250 Horſe and Foot ſo reſolutely, that they fell into Confuſion, thirty being killed on the place, and about eighteen taken Priſoners, and among the number five Officers. And Colonel *Wooſley* took *Belturbet* upon the firſt Summons.

Nor did only the Men, but the Women baffle the Courage of the *Iriſh*: for a ſtrong Party of them attempting to make themſelves Maſters of the Lady *Newcomens* Houſe, that Heroick fortified it, and garriſoned with her Tenants, beating off the Enemy, and killing ſeveral in the Attacks they made, though ſhe had no great Guns, and but a few ſmall ſhot; whereupon they found themſelves obliged to bring ſome Cannon and a Mortar before it; which cauſed her to Surrender, in conſideration, *That diſmiſſing the Garriſon to march with their Baggage to* Liſnigarvy, *ſhe and her Domeſticks might continue there in quiet.* But this was not virtually obſerved; for getting into her Houſe, they took away many things of value.

Whilſt theſe things happened at Land, ſomething remarkable, and not amiſs to be reci-

ted, was done on the Water, in the Bay of *Dublin*, in ſpight of all the Power and Force of the *Iriſh*, that then poſſeſſed that Great City.

Sir *Clouſly Shovel* being on that Coaſt, after cruiſing thwart the Bay, he ſtood into it, and could then perceive a Ship a Mile within the Bar, whereupon reſolving to fetch her out, if poſſible, he came to an Anchor, and went on Board the *Monmouth* Yatch, and at a little more than half Flood, the Wind being Northerly, he with that Yatcht, two Men of Wars Hoys, a Catch, and the Pinnace, got over the Barr; whereupon the Ship being aware of his coming, weighed Anchor, and moved up to *Salmon-Pool*, about a Mile nearer to *Dublin*, and there run a-ground, within ſhot of a *French* Man of War of twelve Guns, and two or three *Engliſh* Ships that lay a-ground filled with Soldiers, who continually kept firing at our Veſſels; however, they followed the Attack, and after ſome diſpute, Sir *Clouſly Shovel* made a ſign for the Fireſhip to enter and bear up; which when the Enemy perceived, they left their Ships, and got away in their Boats; whereupon our Men went on Board her, and having ſomewhat lightned her, brought her off, in turning out the Wind, vering out of the Sea, one of Sir *Clouſly*'s Hoys run a-ground, and could not be got off before the Water fell away from her, ſo that the reſt were forced to lye by her, and get out her Anchors, ready to heave off, when the Tyde ſhould return; and the Hoy being upon bare ground,

ground, thouſands of People came upon the Strand, among which was King *James* with his Guards, as Spectators of what might happen, and two Proteſtants that had eſcaped from *Dublin*, got to our armed Boats, and with much ſupplication intreated to be taken in. However, a *French* Trooper to ſhew his Bravado, came riding up within half Muſquet ſhot, and reviling our Men as well as he could gabble *Engliſh* by the Epithets of *Rebels*, *&c.* he had ſo much Courage as to diſcharge his Piſtol at that diſtance; but a ſhot from the Boat that lay next the Shoar killed his Horſe, whereupon Monſieur pulling off his Boots, left them to our Men, betaking him to his heels as faſt as he could run, for fear an unwelcome Meſſenger ſhould overtake him, and make him pay dear for his Vain-glory.

The Ship thus taken was the *Pellican*, the biggeſt of the two *Scotch* Frigots taken by the *French* the precedent Summer, carrying about twenty Guns. Three or four of thoſe that were aboard her, were killed by the Firing of our Men, and found dead upon the Deck, beſides thoſe that were carried off, as well killed as wounded: and our Veſſels having done what they came for, returned in triumph with their Prize, in the ſight of a numerous People, who thought it for the moſt part ſafeſt to keep at a diſtance.

This Ship lay here to carry off ſome of the Proteſtants Goods that had been ſeized in *Dublin*; but the Freighters by this means were diſappointed of their expectations.

Colonel *Woolsey* being still abroad with a Party to observe the Enemies Motions, having with him a Party of 700 Men, out of the Regiment of *Kirk*, *Earl*, *Grover*, and the *Innikilling* Troops, he ordered half of them to make an Incursion towards *Finag*, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Creichtoune*, he with the rest marched to *Kilislia*, a strong Castle between *Belturbet* and *Cavan*, where he by secret marching came by break of day, and brought his Men within Musquet shot of the Fortress, under the shelter of the Hedges and Ditches, and immediately fixed his Miners to the Wall, where they soon finished a Mine, and were ready to spring it by Ten the next Morning; whereupon the Colonel sent to Summon the Garrison, upon which they sent out an Officer to treat, and about two hours after the Conditions were agreed on.

Which were, *That the Garrison should march out with their Arms and Baggage*; and accordingly the Castle Gate was delivered about Noon, and the Garrison commanded by one Captain *Darcy*, marched out within an hour after, consisting of 160 Men detached out of several Regiments; and according to Articles agreed on, were guarded to *Cavan*: so that this strong place was reduced with the loss of three Men on our side, and four or five wounded; it being of great Importance to their Majesties Affairs; by reason it opened a free passage into *Connaught*, and all that part of *Leinster* that lies on the *Shannon*; and after having

having put in a Garrison of One hundred Men, he returned to *Belturbet*, and was there reinforced by a Battalion of *Danes*, to enter upon further Action, as he found it advantageous to the Service. Insomuch, the *Irish* Parties were so frequently met withal, that they came not abroad so often as they were wont; by which means our Men had the better leisure to get in Hay and Corn to the Magazines, which they frequently adventured for in the Enemies Quarters, and for the most part succeeded so well, that they mainly encreased the Stores; so that with that, and what came from *England*, the Camp, and Out-Quarters were plentifully supplied; and even the Papists chose rather to bring in their Provisions to our Camp than the Enemies, for Self-interest, by reason of the disproportion in the Money, as taking valuable Coin in ours, and only Copper and mixed Mettal at a vast disproportion; in the other promised to be changed hereafter into better Coin, though they knew not when, nor cared to rely upon such uncertainties.

About this time the damp Fogs arising in the Country, a great many Officers and Soldiers died in either Camp; but the destruction light mostly on the *French*, in comparison of their number, who coming out of a warm dry Country, could not so well endure the incommoding Vapours and cold Damps which the frequent Rains that fall in *Ireland*, especially when the Season is any thing considerably advanced towards the Winter Quarter.

And now that the Blessing of God might be upon Their Majesty's Arms, and Judgments averted, the General caused his Proclamation to be published throughout the Camp, and in other places, strictly prohibiting Swearing, Cursing, and Prophaneness in the Officers and Soldiers on pain of Displeasure, and such Punishments as might be inflicted, which for a time stopped those Volleys of Oaths and Curses, that were wont to be heard on every trivial occasion.

The General went out with a Party to view the Enemies Posts, and Situation of the Country, and upon his return to *Lisburn*, where now his Head-Quarters were, he received the welcome News, That Colonel *Woosley* marching from *Belturbet* with Seven hundred Foot, and Three hundred Horse, notwithstanding his being discovered by the Centinels, who gave the Alarm, and the badness of the Weather, he got thither half an hour after break of day, and there, contrary to his expectation, found the Duke of *Berwick* arrived with Twenty five hundred Men, which with the Garrison made up about Four thousand, and these were drawn up in good order near the Fort; yet the Colonel took Courage, resolving to Charge them, ordering his Men as the ground gave opportunity, and soon they joyned in a fierce Encounter, the *Innskilling*-Men standing to it manfully; so that notwithstanding the great odds, in two hours time they beat the Enemy out of the Field with considerable slaughter; in which

Action

Action the Duke of *Berwick* had his Horſe ſhot under him, and Colonel O *Rely*, Governour of *Cavan* was killed, as alſo two Lieutenant Colonels, and divers other Officers of Note.

The Enemy beaten out of the Field, our Men too eager of Plunder, entered the Town before they had gained an entire Victory; which the *Iriſh* perceiving, rallied, and thoſe in the Fort ſallied upon them; ſo that in the ſcattered diſorder they were in, they had been moſtly cut off, had not the Colonel with a Reſerve of Two hundred and fifty Foot, and Eighty Horſe haſted to their reſcue, and given them leave to get to their Arms, and although he beat the Salliers into the Fort, and made the others retire; yet the Town being a Magazine, and full of Plunder, he could not get his Men out, till he was forced to fire it about their Ears, whereby great Stores, of Proviſions were conſumed; for moſt of the Houſes were filled with Bread, Meal, Oats, and the like, being a Six Months Proviſion for the Garriſon: and by this Defeat and the Ruine of the Town, the Duke of *Berwick* was diſappointed of his Deſign, which by his Orders, was to Poſt there with Ten Thouſand Men, to be compoſed of a Detachment of all the Regiments, and ſo to keep the Country in awe, and make Incurſions as he perceived it advantageous.

In this Action, on our ſide were only Twenty Men killed, of which number were Captain *Armſtrong*, Major *Frabern*, Captain

Mayo, and Captain *La Maugere*; but the Enemy loſt above Three hundred, and Two hundred taken Priſoners; many that fled threw away their Arms and Baggage for haſte.

Upon this Succeſs, Sir *John Lanier* being at the *Newry* with a ſtrong Party, advanced to *Dundalk*, and from thence to *Bedlow* Caſtle, where was a Company of Foot, conſiſting of between Thirty and Forty Men; but the Dragoons ſoon ſtormed it, killed divers of them, and ſet the Caſtle on Fire, and upon their return attacked *Dundalk*, wherein the Enemy had a Garriſon; but they kept cloſe and would not venture to ſally, and our Men not being ſtrong enough for a formal Siege, plundered the Houſes thereabouts, and marched away with a conſiderable Booty.

About this time the Prince of *Wirtemberg* landed with the *Daniſh* Forces under his Command for their Majeſties Service, and in a ſhort time joyned the Army.

Col. *Callimot* attempting to ſurprize the ſtrong Fort of *Charlemont*, but being too ſoon diſcovered, he was obliged to Retreat; which he did with the loſs but of one Man.

Spring coming on, *Lewis* the Fourteenth was not altogether unmindful of his Promiſe, but ſent Five thouſand *French*, with ſome Cloaths and Ammunition, in lieu of which Succours, as many *Iriſh* were ſent to *France*, under the leading of Lieutenant General *Maecarty*, who having been taken Priſoner by the *Innikilling*-Men upon the great Overthrow, had

had by this time made his escape; for which Colonel *Hamilton*, Governour of *Inniskilling*, where he had been detained Prisoner, was questioned; but upon Trial, producing a Letter from his Superiour Officer, for what he had done, the matter passed over.

Colonel *Woosley* about this time had the Castle of *Killesandra* delivered to him upon Summons, the Garrison being terrified into a compliance, upon Notice he was about to spring a Mine under it, the Garrison consisting of 160 Men, were conducted to *Cavan*; and many other Castles and advantageous Places were frighted at the approach of our Forces, or compelled to Surrender; and great Plenty abounded in the *English* Camp, by reason those that brought it received Silver Money: when on the other side King *James* had caused Brass Money to be coined, and an Order to pass it at certain Rates, though it was not a Twentieth part of the value; yet prohibited it in Payments in his Custom-house and Exchequer: and having called a pretended *Irish* Parliament, they anulled the Act of Settlement, and all other Acts favourable to the Protestants, relating to Matters Civil or Ecclesiastical; so that Protestant Bishops and Ministers were out, and Popish Bishops and Priests advanced to their Benefices, and great Oppressions used on all hands: but whilst this was doing, *Charlemont*, a strong Fortress of the Enemies, that had been all the Winter blocked up, finding no Succours of Provision, though some of our Men got in over the

the Morass, which hastened the consumption of their Provision, beat a Parley, and after some debate about Articles they were agreed upon, they being in their Order as followeth:

That all the Garrison, viz. *the Governour, Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, and all other Inhabitants, the Deserters who run from our Camp, since the first of* September *precedent, only excepted; and all other persons in the said Garrison, shall have their Lives secured, and march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, Match lighted, and Bullet in Mouth, each Officer and Soldier Twelve Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their Horses without any molestation in their Persons and Goods now in their possession, not belonging to the Stores upon any pretence whatsoever, that the said Garrison may march the nearest way to* Dundalk, *and not be compelled to march above* 8 *or* 9 *miles a day.*

That all sick and wounded Officers, and all other persons that are not able to march at present, may remain within the said Garrison, till they are able to march, and then to have a Pass to go to the next Irish *Garrison.*

That none of the Army under his Grace the Duke of Schomberg's *Command, shall enter the said Fort, except such as are appointed by him to take possession, till the Garrison be marched clear out of the Gates.*

That there shall be a sufficient Convoy appointed for the said Garrison, to conduct it to the place before-mentioned.

That

That they ſhall deliver fully and wholly without any Embezelment or Diminution, all the Stores belonging to the ſaid Fort; and that an Officer ſhall be immediately admitted to take an Account of them.

That the Fort ſhall be put into the poſſeſſion of ſuch Forces as his Grace ſhall think fit at Eight of the Clock on Wedneſday *the Fourteenth of* May, 1690. *and the Garriſon ſhall march out an hour before the outward Gate ſhall be delivered to ſuch Forces as the General ſhall appoint in caſe a ſupply of one Months Proviſion for* 800 *men be not brought into the Garriſon for Relief between the ſigning of theſe Articles, and the time the place is articled to be delivered up.*

That the above-mentioned Articles ſhall be inviolably performed on both ſides, without any Equivocation, Mental Reſervation, or Fraud whatſoever, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Laſtly, That all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe between the ſaid Garriſon and Army, ſo ſoon as Notice can be given on both ſides.

Thus, after a long holding out, this ſtrong Place was forced into a compliance, notwithſtanding the Enemy had put ſuch confidence in it, that many of thoſe abroad propoſed it as a laſt Refuge, if things came to a greater Extremity, its Scituation and Strength giving them Incouragement to hope it was Impregnable; and indeed, it had baffled our Men in ſome Attempts they made on it, and held out ſo long, contrary to expectation; howe-

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ver at last, we find that was agreed to be Surrendred, and accordingly it was Surrendred, and the Governour *Teague O Regan*, and the Garrison, who had near consumed all their Provision, marched out in number 800; they left 17 Pieces of brass Cannon, 2 Mortars, and a considerable quantity of Ammunition. And this Place by Nature and Art being exceeding strong, greatly availed to the keeping all that part of the Country in awe. And what more exceedingly heartned the Soldiers, was the News that the King of *England* had left *Whitehall* on the fourth of *June*, and was coming for *Ireland* with a considerable Army, great Sums of Money, Stores of Ammunition, and all things necessary for the vigorous carrying on and expediting the War. Nor were they deceived in the Report; for on the fourteenth of *June* he landed at *Carickfergus*, and went from thence to *Belfast*, where he was waited on by Duke *Schomberg*, and many of the great Officers, and with him came not only some of the *Irish* Nobility, but a great many of that Country, who had fled for *England* to avoid the Danger that threatned from the Papists; and great was the Joy of the Protestants for his Arrival, and as much on the other hand the Terrour and Consternation of the Papists.

His Majesty, soon after his Landing, ordered 200000 l. to be brought on shoar, and fifteen Tun of Half-pence and Farthings of the new Tin coin, and gave notice to all the Agents of Regiments to bring in their Accompts within three

three days, that they might receive the Moneys due to the Soldiers; and care thereupon was taken to clear their Quarters, and discharge the Country.

The King thus landed, to the great Joy of all the Protestants, every one laboured who should be foremost in shewing their humble Gratitude for his Exposing his Royal Person to so many Dangers for their Safety; whereupon the Gentlemen of the County of *Down*, &c. presented this Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Great Sir,

WE the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the County of Down *and* Antrim, *do most heartily Congratulate your Majesty's safe Arrival into this Kingdom, and do humbly offer your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for the great Pains and Hazard your Majesty does undergo in restoring us to our Religion, Liberties and Properties, and do not doubt but as God has made your Majesty miraculously Instrumental in re-establishing those Blessings in the Kingdom of* England, *so he will in this distressed Country; which that he may do, and grant your Majesty a long and prosperous Reign over us, is the hearty wish and prayer of*

Your Majesty's
Faithful and most Obedient
Subjects and Servants, &c.

On

On this Occasion likewise the Clergy of the Churches in the Province of *Ulster* presented their Address, as did the Presbyterians, and those of their Perswasion in the North of the Kingdom.

The like from the Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* of *London-Derry*; and another from the Soveraign Burgesses and Inhabitants of *Belfast*, which created a high Satisfaction and more general Rejoycing. And here it was that Mr. *Walker*, that so bravely defended *London-Derry*, accompanied with divers of the Clergy, waited upon his Majesty, and Congratulated his happy Arrival in the Kingdom. And Parties were sent out to observe the Motions of the Enemy.

The King, intent upon the great Affair he came about, stayed not for many Ceremonies and Complements; but being well refreshed, went to *Hilsbourgh*, and from thence to *Newry*, where a great part of the Army that had been under the General lay, of which he took a view, and ordered all things to the best Advantage for carrying on the War, nor was the Measures taken slow in Executing. And now whilst this is doing, let us turn a little towards *Dublin*, and see how Affairs stand in the Metropolis of the Kingdom.

It was not to be doubted, but upon the King's landing with an Additional Army, the Papists would have been more concerned than they were; but I know not upon what false Topick they grounded their Hopes, their Concern was not so great, as might have been ex-

expected from ſo eminent a Danger; whether it was to abate the Courage of the Proteſtants, and ſtartle them into a Miſtake of ſome private Deſign they had againſt the King; or that they had ſome old Propheſies, which they too much relied upon for their Succeſs; or that they truſted to the number of their Army, remains doubtful; but however they kept up their Courage beyond expectation. The Proteſtants in *Dublin* gueſſed it proceeded from the falſe News that 100000 men were ready to riſe in *England*, and recall King *James*, or declare for a Commonwealth; and that the *French* Fleet being very powerful at Sea, would not fail to intercept the King of *England*'s Return, and ſo they fancied they had him as it were in a Trap. And indeed in this immergency, the Affronts the Proteſtants every where received, without any hope of Redreſs, made them not know what to think of their Condition; nor was it long e're the Chief of them were impriſoned; and the reſt were told, *They would be glad e're long to go to Maſs in a ſhort time.* And they were put into frequent frights of having their Houſes fired about their Ears, or at the leaſt to be plundered of all they had. And it ſeems it was debated, *That if it came to a Battel, and the* Iriſh *were worſted, the City ſhould be ſet on fire, if not the Proteſtants maſſacred.* But it is ſaid King *James* oppoſed it; and on the 16th of *July* marched out of *Dublin*, to joyn with about 5000 Foot ſent from *France*, and one Regiment of them being

ing *Dutch*, and mostly Protestants, great care was taken to keep them from startling, and the whole *Irish* Army was composed of about 40000 men, besides 15000 that remained in Garrisons, and 6000 of the Militia, under the Command of Colonel *Luttrel* and *Mac Gillicuddy*, who was ordered as his Assistant in the Government of the City. And hereupon a hasty Order came out, that all who walked the Streets without Bayonets or Swords, should be seized. And thereupon a great many Protestants, who could not get such Weapons, were taken up, and many of them Imprisoned. And another Order, That upon pain of Death, not above five Protestants, besides the Family, should meet together: So that the Churches, which had till this time been kept open, were shut up, and Dr. *King* Dean of St. *Patrick's* imprisoned: Yet such was the Zeal of the Protestants in these dangerous times, that they gathered considerable Contributions for the Maintenance of the dispossest Clergy, and for such as were Prisoners, till they were forced to desist; all the Goals and many of the Churches, being crowded with Prisoners, not only Citizens, but such as had been brought from *Galloway*, *Kilmainham*, and other places; many of them were stifled by crowding and wanting of Air, and others almost famished for want of Sustenance. It would be too tedious to enumerate all the particular Sufferings of the Protestants, their frequent Allarms, Fears and many other Disturbances. Therefore let it suffice, that though

though ſorrow laſted for a night, Joy came in the morning, as by the Sequel will be Evident.

The two Armies being now in the Field, the *Iriſh* however declined fighting all they could; and it was given out, That King *James* deſigned to lead them about the Banks of the River *Boyne* to weary out the *Engliſh*, as thinking they could not paſs that Stream, if defended on the other ſide; and after he had ſo done, to croſs the Country and go for *Limerick*. However, leaſt the *Engliſh* ſhould pûſh on, and give him Battel, he reſolved to provide for the worſt, and therefore ordered Sir *Patrick Trant*, the firſt Commiſſioner of his Revenue, to have ſhipping ready at *Waterford* to carry him off, if things came to Extremity; for at laſt he found, unleſs he abandoned *Dublin*, which was propoſed to be defended, he could not avoid fighting above ten days; for the King of *England*, impatient of delay, poſſeſſed himſelf of almoſt all the Paſſes and Poſts that were advantageous to bring the Enemy to a Battel; and many Skirmiſhes happened between Parties abroad, wherein our men gained the advantage.

The Enemy by this time being Encamped near *Dundalk*, and ſtrongly guarding a Paſs, call'd *Four-mile-Bridge*, which was very difficult to force, it was reſolved that our Army ſhould march to *Market-hill*, and therefore to fall into the great Road that leads from *Armagh* to *Dundalk*; whereupon Major *Scravenmore* was ſent out with a Detachment of 300 Horſe

and

and 20 Dragoons, to view the Road and Passes, and find a convenient place to Encamp in, and discover, if possible, the posture of the Enemy; which was so well performed, that a small Party of theirs, seeing this Detachment betimes in the Morning marching towards *Market-hill*, supposed it to be the Vauntguard of the whole Army, and therefore gave the Alarm to their Camp that our Army was almost upon them, which, without sending to know the certainty, put them into such a fear, that they fired their Camp, and marched away; which being certified to the King, it appeared so strange, that it could not presently gain credit: But being in a short time confirmed from all hands, the order of the March was changed, and a Dispatch sent to the Forces at *Armagh* and *Tenargee*, that they should immediately march by the great Road towards *Dundalk*. But a Detachment of 200 Foot and 50 Dragoons going from the *Newry* towards *Dundalk*, were incompassed by an Ambush of 500 of the Enemies Horse; and though our Men fought desperately, yet above 20 of them were killed and wounded, and the Enemy lost as many, with the Officer that commanded them, whose Horses our Men in their Retreat brought away with them.

On the 31th of *June* the King marched early in the Morning from his Camp at *Ardee* towards *Drogheda*, and found the *Irish* Army Encamped along the *Boyne* above the Town; but the Foot not coming up before it was late,

and

and with them the Artillery; nothing could be done that Night, but viſiting the Poſture of the Enemy, and the Fords of the River, which appeared very difficult to paſs. However, the King Encamped within ſhot of the Enemies Cannon, which had like to have proved very fatal to theſe Kingdoms, by ſending Death ſo near a precious Life that is ſo dear to them; for as his Majeſty was taking a view of their Poſture, a ſix pound ſhot bruſhed his ſhoulder, and razed the skin, making a large though not a deep Wound; yet he nothing daunted thereat, only cauſed it to be dreſſed, and mounting again, kept on Horſeback for ſeveral hours after; and toward the dusk of the Evening, he commanded Count *Schomberg*, with the right Wing of the Horſe, two Regiments of Dragoons, and *Trelawney*'s Brigade, to take five Field-Pieces, and go early in the Morning to try the Fords ſome Miles above the Enemies Camp, and if he found an Opportunity to paſs over and Attack them in the Flank, or oblige them to Decamp. And almoſt beyond expectation, he paſſed with good Succeſs, beating off 8 Squadrons that ſtood ready to oppoſe him; and having gained firm ground on the other ſide the River, drew up his Men in Battalia, ſending to acquaint the King what he had done, and to receive his further Orders; But the King no ſooner received the News, and perceived the Enemy were drawing up to Charge the right Wing, but he cauſed an Attack to be made in three places; the firſt before a ſmall Vil-

lage

lage, at a very good Ford; at the Second the Foot waded the middle; and at the Third the Horſe were forced to ſwim. The *Dutch* Foot-Guards that firſt paſſed over, ſuſtained the ſhock of the Enemies ſhot, whilſt they were in the Water, not firing till they came up cloſe, and then pouring in their Bullets. Thoſe that were in the Village, and behind the Ditches gave way; but five of the Enemies Battalions came up to charge them, before the Third Battalion of that Regiment had paſſed the River, yet ours maintained their ground, and made them retreat in diſorder, leaving one of their Colours, and many dead men upon the place; but our men preſſing eagerly on, and advancing beyond the Village, were twice vigorouſly attacked by the Enemies Horſe, but received no great Damage; whereupon the *Daniſh* Forces advanced to the left, and the Brigadiers *Melionere* and *Hanmore* came on the Right, one being attacked by the Dragoons, and the other by the Horſe, but neither did any great matter, by reaſon they had no Pikes. And now the thundering of the Guns, claſhing of Swords, and the Cries and Shouts made a confuſed noiſe; ſo that the *Iriſh* trembled at the Din of War.

Duke *Schomberg* having paſſed the River with a few Forces, at what time about thirty Officers, and others of the Enemies Life-Guard, had deſperately charged the King's Battalion, and were all killed except Five, and thoſe attempting to eſcape through the Village, unhappily met with the Duke, who

in

in the Firings that were made, received a ſhot in the Neck, doubtful whether from the Enemy, or accidentally from his own men, whereupon he fell from his Horſe, and died without ſpeaking in Arms of a *French* Captain, who alighted to relieve him, and as he had been trained up in War almoſt from his Youth, ſo now he ended his days in the Bed of Honour. He received in this Action likewiſe two Cuts over the Forehead, but not very conſiderable. And the famous Mr. *Walker*, who held out the Siege of *London-Derry*, paſſing the River, received a ſhot in his Belly, of which he died ſoon after, much lamented of all that knew his Vertue and Courage.

The King all this while diſcharging the part of a great General and a valiant Soldier, was every where at hand to give Orders, and ſuccour thoſe that ſtood in need, marching with Seventeen Battalions of Foot; and the Horſe he had about him, to inforce thoſe Troops that had engaged the Enemy, though they had not much advanced towards the Right Wing; which he did with Nine Squadrons of Horſe, and Twelve Battalions of Foot, and ſo marched them againſt the Enemy; who upon their approach fled, without ſtaying to be charged, retiring in much diſorder; but our Horſe preſſed on to overtake them in ſuch haſte, that the Foot could not keep pace with them; they took with them likewiſe five ſmall Field-pieces; and our Dragoons ſupported by the Horſe, charged the Rear of the flying Enemy, and killed a great many of them; ſo

that

that for the more speed they threw away their Arms, and what else was cumbersome; yet finding themselves hard pressed by so small a part of our Army, some of the *French* faced about, and made as if they would stand the Charge; but the King appearing on the Hills with his Troops, they fled faster than before, many of them scattering and making their escapes through the Bogs and narrow Passes, our Foot pursued them but to *Duleek*, yet our Horse had the chase of them four Miles further, till Night came on, and then the King sent them Orders to return to the Foot, and sent for Tents and Baggage from his Camp at *Drogheda*, that the weary Soldiers might repose themselves that Night.

The greatest part of the Enemies Baggage fell into the hands of our Army, as their Chariots, Tents, Arms, Cannon, Ammunition, Provision, and some Money; and what was more remarkable, a great many Arms were found laid down in Rank and File, those that owned them being run away, without so much as staying to Recover them. About Three thousand were slain, and divers Prisoners of Note taken, amongst whom was Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, who deserted the King, the Trust he reposed in him; yet he was used very kindly, notwithstanding his former ingratitude: And upon this Defeat the strong Town of *Drogheda* surrendred, as did many other Places thereabout.

The late King *James*, who had stood at a distance to view the Fight, as soon as he perceived

ceived his Army in Rout, fled with all ſpeed towards *Dublin*, with a very few Attendants, where he immediately called a Council, and acquainted the Magiſtrates of the City with the misfortune that had befallen him, declaring never to truſt himſelf more at the Head of an *Iriſh* Army, who would not ſtand a ſingle Charge, and then told thoſe about him, they muſt ſhift for themſelves as he intended to do; but ſtrictly commanded the Papiſts not to fire the City, ſaying, *Though he left it, he did not quit his Claim to it.*

The *French* Horſe under Monſieur *Lauzun*, having ſtood the hotteſt of the Fight againſt ours, were extreamly broken and ſhattered; of between Five and Six thouſand, there not remaining above Three thouſand five hundred. King *James* having ſlept very ill upon his Loſs, was the next Morning alarmed with the News that King *William* was on his way to *Dublin*; which put him into ſuch a fear, that accompanied with the Duke of *Berwick*, the Marqueſs of *Powis*, and ſome others, ſcarce giving himſelf time for Refreſhment, he left the City, and haſted to *Waterford*, where a Ship lay ready to receive him, and neither ſlept nor eat till he got out to Sea, and ſtood away for *France*: where, it ſeems, he received no extraordinary welcome when the great Loſs and Expence of Treaſures was known.

The Proteſtants that were Priſoners in *Dublin*, having News of what had happened, got at liberty, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the

Militia Arms, secured the City, and the Bishop of *Limerick* and *Meath* being there, got together the Gentry and chief Citizens, and formed a Committee to regulate and settle the Affairs, which in the hurry and confusion were put much out of frame and order, and pursuant thereto, they garrisoned the Castle, and secured the Stores for the King's use, sending to acquaint the King with what had happened, and to intreat him to hasten thither, and quiet the Tumult and Disorder some unruly People had raised. The King upon this Notice immediately sent thither a Troop of Dragoons, and the next day the Duke of *Ormond* and Monsieur *Overkirk* were sent with Nine Troops of Horse, and joyfully received. Whereupon the Papists, especially such as had been over-active in oppressing the Protestants, got away with such things as they could carry either by Land or Water, as fearing to be called to account for their Misdoings: so that they who had a little before tyrannized over the Protestants, found the Scene changed, and the Stream turned against them; some indeed the Rabble had seized, and prevented from Flight; but such was the Clemency of the King upon his coming to that City, most of them were not only set at liberty, but that the Kingdom might be quieted, he published his Declaration in these words:

William

William R.

AS it hath pleaſed Almighty GOD *to bleſs Our Arms in this Kingdom with a late Victory over Our Enemies at the* Boyne, *and with the Poſſeſſion of Our Capital City of* Dublin, *and with a General Diſperſion of all that did oppoſe Us, We are now in ſo happy a proſpect of our Affairs, and of extinguiſhing the Rebellion of the Kingdom, that We hold it reaſonable to think of Mercy, and to have Compaſſion upon thoſe whom We judge to have been ſeduced: wherefore we do hereby declare, We ſhall take into Our Royal Protection all Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Plough-men, and Cottiers whatſoever: As alſo Citizens, Towns-men, Trades-men, and Artificers, who either remain at home, or having fled from their Dwellings, ſhall by the firſt Day of* Auguſt *next repair to their uſual Places of Abode, ſurrendring what Arms they have, to ſuch Juſtices of the Peace as are, or ſhall be appointed by Us to Receive them, and Regiſter ſuch the ſaid Appearance of ſuch of the ſaid Perſons as ſhall come and render themſelves to Our Authority: For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby declare, That We will not only Pardon all thoſe poor ſeduced People, as to*

their Lives and Liberties, as ſhall come in by the time aforeſaid, from all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders during the War; but We do alſo promiſe to ſecure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattel, and all their Chattels perſonal whatſoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in; and where they were Tenants, there to preſerve the Harveſt of Graß and Corn for the Winter ſupply. But foraſmuch as many of them had a Legal Right to the Tenancy of ſeveral Lands, ſome holden from Proteſtants, and ſome held from Popiſh Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion againſt Us, Our Will and Pleaſure is, That all thoſe Tenants that do hold from Our good Proteſtant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their reſpective Landlords; and that the Tenants of all thoſe who have been concerned in the preſent Rebellion againſt Us, do keep their Rents in their hands, until they have Notice from the Commiſſioners of our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the ſame: And We do here ſtrictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Moleſtation to any who ſhall thus come in, and remain obedient to Us: So for thoſe of this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in our Quarters, or within Our Power; or Obedient to Us, We

do

do hereby Charge and Require, that they be not disquiet in any sort, without Our particular Command. As for the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws by which this Kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England; *who have called in the* French; *who have Authorised all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants; and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in Our Proclamation of the 21st of* February, 1688. *As We are now by God's great Favour in a Condition to make them sensible of their Errors, so are We resolved to leave them to the Event of War, unless by great and manifest Demonstrations We shall be convinced they deserve Our Mercy, which We shall never refuse to those that are truly penitent.*

Given at our Royal Camp at *Finglass* near *Dublin*, the Seventh of *July*, 1690. in the Second Year of our Reign.

Upon this offer of Pardon, a great many of the meaner sort of the *Irish* laid down their Arms, and complied with the Contents of the Declaration, some going home to their Habitations, and many of those that were destitute of any, took the Service; and things began to carry a Face of Settlement, wonderfully altered from what before it was: So that the People, who a little before were, as it were, in Slavery, and in danger of their Lives, now found themselves at Liberty, and utterly freed from those Fears that had so long afflicted them. And soon after his Majesty came to that City, and heard a Sermon at St. *Patrick*'s Church, preached by Dr. *King*, suffering only his Guards, and some of his great Officers, to enter the City with him, and went that day back to his Camp to dinner, when he had given the Magistrates such necessary Orders as he thought conducing to the happiness of the place, and was Addressed by them, and by the Bishops and Clergy, wherein they expressed their abundant Joy and Gratitude for his Majesty's having been the Instrument, in the Hand of Heaven, for their great Deliverance, *&c.* And the Town and Castle of *Wexford* being deserted by the Governour, who fled amongst others to *France*, it declared for the King, and a Garrison was put into it.

And now the main Strength of the *Irish* Army being broken by the last Defeat, the Popish Priests every where made it their business to stir up the Rabble and looser sort of Peo-

People, who plundered and made great Spoil, especially in the Countries where the King's Forces were not at hand to quell them; however, the Militia frequently met with them, and many of their Ring-leaders being taken, were hanged up as Thieves and Robbers. And that the Counties might be the better settled and guarded, his Majesty made his Progress into divers of them, and appointed Sheriffs and other Officers, as he passed, conferring upon Count *Menard*, the Duke of *Schemberg*'s Son, in respect of the great Affection he bore his Father, the place of great Master of the Artillery, and soon reduced *Wexford* and many other places. Yet the Enemy held by Garrisons many Towns of Strength, as *Cork*, *Galloway*, *Athlone*, *Limerick*, &c. near to the last of which *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun* had Rallied the broken Army, so that to dislodge them, the Siege of that Place was resolved on, though the Season began to advance apace towards the usual coming on of bad Weather in that Kingdom.

The King having pretty well settled the Affairs of those Counties where his Army had passed, and those that put themselves under his Protection, took it into his Princely consideration, That his Subjects had, during this War, been very much imposed upon, and abused by Moneys coined in the Enemies Quarters, and by the Order of the late King, of no value, in competition of its Premium directed by the Exhibitors, for the Relief of such Abuse to the Subject, issued out his Pro-

mation for the Suppreſſing it, or Reducing it to its intrinſick value, in the following Tenor, *viz.*

WILLIAM *R.*

HAving taken into Our Conſideration the great Oppreſſion and Abuſes committed by Our Enemies in Our Kingdom of Ireland, *by making currant Braſs-money of Copper, or mixed Metals, and raiſing the Value thereof to an extravagant height, thereby to enable them to continue the War againſt Us, and to impoveriſh Our loving Subjects in our ſaid Kingdom, We have therefore thought it neceſſary to put a ſtop thereto; and to the end that ſuch part of the ſaid Copper, or mixed Metal Money, which remains in the Hands of Our ſaid Subjects, may not be wholly loſt, we have thought fit to Reduce the former Value of the ſaid Copper-Money to the Value or Standard of the like Copper-Money formerly currant in this Our Kingdom: And accordingly We do Will and Require hereby all Our Subjects within Our ſaid Kingdom of* Ireland, *to take and receive of all ſuch Copper and mixed-Metal Money, lately coined in the Mint erected in our City of* Dublin, *at the ſeveral and reſpective Valuations following,*

lowing, and that the ſame do paſs currant in the exchange of Money, and for all manner of Goods and Proviſions whatſoever, and ſhall be received by all Officers and Collectors of our Cuſtoms, Exciſe, or other Branches of our Revenue accordingly; Viz.

The large Half-crown of Copper-Money, together with the Crown-piece of like Metal and Weight, lately ſtamped, ſhall paſs at One peny ſterling.

The ſmall Half-crown of Copper, lately ſtamped, ſhall paſs at Three farthings.

The large Copper Shilling ſhall paſs at a Half-peny ſterling.

The ſmall Shilling lately ſtamped and Six pence, ſhall paſs each at One farthing.

And Our Will and Pleaſure is, That all ſuch Pewter-pence as have been lately coined in the ſaid Mint, ſhall paſs for Half-pence; and all Half-pence of the like Metal, ſtamped in the ſaid Mint, ſhall paſs for Farthings.

Which ſeveral ſorts of Coin ſhall be deemed as currant Money, at the Rates before-mentioned, in all Payments whatſoever, within this Our Kingdom.

Given at our Camp by Dublin *this* 10th *of* July, 1690. *and in the ſecond year of our Reign.*

By this we may ſee the great loſs People of all qualities ſuſtained, the Money being as we elſewhere have mentioned, ordered, upon great Penalties in caſe of refuſal, to paſs at the Values mentioned, though extraordinarily ſuperiour to the value of the Metal, as appears by its being reduced to its intrinſick Value; yet little of this fell to the ſhare of the Proteſtants, who in their Extremities thought themſelves well to eſcape with their Lives, having no conſiderable opportunities to handle Money, and therefore came off with as little loſs in the Reducement of it.

On the 19th of *July* the Royal Camp lying at *Chappel-Izard*, removed thence towards *Waterford*, that ſtill held out, whenas the King ſent a Summons to the Town, requiring Lieutenant-Colonel *Heveſey*, Governour of the Place, immediately to Surrender, and that if he obeyed the Royal Mandate, the Garriſon ſhould be permitted to march out quietly, and the Citizens to enjoy their Houſes, Goods and the Benefit of Trade; but upon Refuſal to Expect no Quarter. 200 Horſe, under the Command of Col. *Comboon* and Col. *Matthews*, went with the Trumpeter, who delivered his Meſſage: But the Governour making divers extravagant Demands, which would have been anſwered with a ſudden Attack, but that his Majeſty had Compaſſion of about 300 Proteſtant Families in the Town, that muſt have ſuffered in the common Calamity; wherefore in ſingular Clemency, he commanded the ſame Capitulation to be ſent them which had

had been granted to *Dregheda* the day after the Battel of the *Boyne*, with this Addition, *That the Garriſon might depart each Man with his own Arms, but not with Drums beating and Colours flying*; which, after ſome Debate, they thankfully accepted; and on the 25th of *July* marched out, to the number of about 1600 Men, being conducted to *Mallow*, a ſmall Town, lying in the way to *Lymerick*; but ſome of their Officers ſtayed behind, and implored his Majeſty's Protection; when on the ſame day the King viewed the Walls of the Place, but entered not into the Town, and ſo returned back to the Camp, ſending a Summons to Captain *Michael Bourk*, Governour of *Duncannon* Fort, offering the like Capitulation that had been granted to *Waterford*, in caſe he immediately Surrendred, but upon Refuſal to expect no Mercy. When inſtead of a poſitive Anſwer, he only deſired ſix days to conſult *Tyrconnel*; which being refuſed, he declared he would take that time. Whereupon the Cannon was commanded to be brought and planted againſt the Place, in order to a Battery. But on the 26th in the Evening, Sir *Clouſly Shovel* appearing with 16 Frigats, mounted with Guns of conſiderable Force, within ſhot of the Fort, it brought ſuch a Terrour upon the Garriſon, that the Governour wrote to Major-General *Kirk*, that he would accept of the Terms offered; which his Majeſty being made acquainted with, he was pleaſed to order, That they ſhould ſtill have the benefit of the Articles that were at

firſt

firſt propoſed; and the Fort accordingly was Surrendred. After which the King marched towards *Dublin*.

During theſe Tranſactions, divers Parties were abroad, who hindered the ſcattered *Iriſh* from getting together, Reducing ſome Caſtles, Forts, and other advantageous Fortreſſes and Poſts, to their Majeſties Obedience.

His Majeſty now reſolving, as is ſaid, to beſiege the ſtrong Town of *Lymerick*, ſcituate on the River *Shannon*, under the ſhelter of which the greateſt part of the Enemies rallied Forces were retired, being about 25000 ſtrong, Lieutenant-Colonel *Douglas*, who had for ſome time blocked up *Athlone*, was ordered to draw off, and to joyn the Royal Army on its way. The Garriſon was compoſed of a mixture of *French* and *Iriſh*; they had various Diſputes about Surrendring that important Place upon honourable Terms; but at laſt were prevailed with by the Earl of *Tyrconnel* to ſtand upon their Defence.

Whilſt the Army prepared to march towards *Lymerick*, and his Majeſty to be preſent at that Siege, had put off his intended paſſing over from *England*, 50 of our Dragoons approaching the Town of *Youghall*, the place ſurrendred: To bring it to which, the Contrivance was in this manner; The Garriſon that marched from *Waterford*, was conducted by thoſe Dragoons under the command of Captain *Pownal* to *Youghall*, who telling the Governour of the Place, who was the ſame

that

that Surrendered up *Carickfergus* the precedent Year, the certain Ruin he would bring upon himſelf, if he thought of holding out; and thereupon adviſing him to a Surrender: he after ſome further Debate, only deſired him to expect his Anſwer till Ten at night, at which time he privately marched out with Three Companies of Foot, giving the Captain an unexpected poſſeſſion of the Town, where he found 14 Guns mounted, and 2 without Carriages, 350 Barrels of Oats, 215 ſtone of Wooll, and ſeveral other ſorts of Proviſions, but neither Powder nor Ball.

The King being thus far on his March, a Deſerter came out of *Lymerick* to our Camp, and gave Information, *That the* French *had marched out of the Town with eight Field-pieces, and took their way towards* Galloway, *there, if urgeney required it, to be ready for Imbarcation to* France; *and not only thoſe in the Town were unſettled and diſcontented, and that others, diſpleaſed at* Tyrconnel's *proceeding, were retired to the Mountains of* Kerry; *and ſuch Fear the Approach of our Army brought upon the Enemy, made them break down the Bridges to retard their March.* However, that hindered but little, for where they found them in that Condition, they forded the Rivers; and that the People might be ſtill aſſured of his Majeſty's Clemency towards them, another Declaration was publiſhed; and alſo that a Bleſſing might attend his Arms, a Faſt was proclaimed to be obſerved through all the Provinces of the Kingdom under their

Majeſties

Majesty's Obedience on the 15th of *August*, and to be observed constantly, during the War, on *Friday* in every Week; which was Religiously kept, as well out of a due sense of God's Mercies and Favours already extended towards the late languishing Kingdom, in a wonderful Deliverance, as what they further expected.

The Approach of our Forces was no sooner known to *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun*, but they retired further into the Country, leaving Monsieur *Boisleau* Governour in the Town, with a very good Garrison, and store of Provision, the *French* retiring under the Walls of *Galloway*; but the Inhabitants not liking such unfriendly Guest, who sought their Master's Interest more than the welfare of *Ireland*, shut their Gates, and denied them Entrance. However, at last being received into the Town at the Instance of *Tyrconnel* and others, they shewed their Resentments by dealing very severely with the Inhabitants; and we had an account that they hanged up two of those that were most active in opposing their Admittance.

The Army approaching *Lymerick*, found the Enemy strongly posted about a Mile from the Town, and that they had lined the Hedges, from whence they fired upon our Men, but were soon dislodged, and obliged to fly to their Main-guard; and the *English* passed the River *Shannon* without any considerable Resistance, the Enemy that guarded the further shoar flying at their approach, and for haste

left

left behind them several Tents and other Materials, and encamping within the reach of their great Guns, they raised Works to secure them from the shot, though some were killed by random Bullets. The Army was no sooner Encamped, and Entrenchers made some Advance, but the King sent to Summon the Governour to Surrender, withal, offering him very good Conditions, but he utterly refused it; returning answer, *That he was resolved to defend the place to the last Extremity.* Upon which the Trenches were opened, and the great Guns being on their way to the Camp, Colonel *Sarsfield*, with a strong Party, taking a great Compass, set upon those that had them in Charge, and over-powering the Convoy, killed divers of the Waggoners, not sparing their Wives, with their Children in their Arms, burning some of the Waggons and Carriages of the Cannon, Nailing up part of the great Guns, and breaking others. But upon the approach of Captain *Coningham* with a Party of the *Inniskilling*-men, they made a hasty Retreat; yet the Captain fell in with their Rear, killed some, took other Prisoners, and recovered a considerable Booty. So that these, and other great Guns, being brought to the Camp, *Clonmel*, a small Fort near *Lymerick*, Surrendred upon Discretion, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War. And now the Batteries being raised, the Cannons spoke *English* Language in Thunder against the Town, and the Trenches were Advanced within 300 Paces of the Wall, and two Redoubts

doubts taken, the which, and other Successes of the like nature, made them Advance towards another Redoubt. Whenas Colonel *Douglas* mounting the Guard, and the sign appointed given by firing 8 Guns for Attacking it, those that were Detached for the Service being 150, besides Officers, fell on with extraordinary Bravery, and Entering the Fort, drove out the Enemy, killing about 40, possessed themselves of it, though the Enemy from the Town made a vigorous Sally with Horse and Foot; and the new Batteries being levelled against the high Towers, soon laid them in Rubbish; also the Bombs and Carkasses thrown in set a great many Houses on fire: So that under the favour of these Consternations the Enemy were put unto, our Men made their Advances within Thirty Paces of the Ditch, and the Cannon still playing, not only widened the Breach, but beat down part of the Counterscarp and Palisado's; so that an Attack was made on the Counterscarp, begun by a detached Party of Granadiers, seconded by other Detachments, who soon gained it; as also a Fort the Enemy had under the Wall; but instead of lodging themselves as they were commanded, thinking Fortune was altogether now on their side, they pushed on to enter the Breach in pursuit of the *Irish* that ran thither, but the Cannon being turned upon them, charged with Cartridge-shot, the greater part of those that were Advanced were cut off, and some blown up by the springing of a Mine in the Ditch; so that by com-

computation 100 Men were killed and wounded, yet they came not off without leaving the Marks of their Valour upon the Enemy. But by this time, the Army having the Elements to contend with, as well as the Enemy, by reaſon of the ſtormy Winds and inceſſant Rains, which not only made the River overflow, but filled the Trenches knee-deep with Water, and would in a ſhort time, in all probability, have cut off the Communication, and hindered the Forrage from coming in, his Majeſty, upon mature deliberation, thought fit to raiſe the Siege, and refer it to a more ſeaſonable opportunity. So that on the 30th of *Auguſt* the heavy Cannon and Baggage were ſent away, and the next day the Army decamped and marched off in good Order, ſtrong Detachments being ſent towards *Cork* and *Kingſale*: And the King having appointed the Lord Viſcount *Sidney* and Sir *Thomas Conningsby* Governours of the Kingdom, and ſetled the other Affairs, as advantageouſly as might be, ſailed for *England*, and landed at *Briſtol*, where, as in other places, he was received with a general Joy.

Upon the King's departure, the *Iriſh* Garriſons thought themſelves ſafe for the Winter at leaſt, but found in a ſhort time they were deceived, for other meaſures were taken. The *Engliſh* Fleet had orders to ſtand away to the Coaſt of *Ireland*, and ſoon arrived in *Cork*-Harbour; and upon notice of their Arrival, the Land Forces drew down to joyn them upon their Landing.

Upon

Upon which the Duke of *Berwick*, who ſtiled himſelf Lord General of *Ireland*, drew off, *Lauzun* and *Tyrconnel* being already gone to *France*. Lieutenant-General *Douglas* followed after the Duke with a ſtrong Party, to fall upon his Rear, but he Encamped ſo advantagiouſly behind the Bogs, that it was not thought feaſible to attempt the forcing his Camp.

A Battery of 8 Guns was raiſed to hinder the Landing of our Men, but two or three armed Boats forcing aſhoar thoſe that were to manage and guard the Guns fled, and our men diſmounted them, throwing the Carriages into the Sea; ſo that on the 24th of *September*, 5 or 6000 Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters were detached to be employed in raiſing the Batteries and mounting the Cannon againſt the Town of *Cork*, and divers Boats of armed Men were ſent to aſſiſt the taking it by water; ſo that upon the approach of the Army, the Enemy ſet fire to the Suburbs, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, who commanded the King's Forces in chief, having taken a view of its Scituation, and finding the Enemy had quitted a Poſt called *Cats-Fort*, ſent a Detachment to take poſſeſſion of it, and then advanced his Camp within Muſquet ſhot of the South-ſide of the Town, which occaſioned the Enemy to ſet fire to the Suburbs, for fear our Soldiers ſhould lodge themſelves in it; yet our Men advanced to the Ruins, and played upon the Old Fort from two Batteries they had raiſed, and the next day made a Breach

in

in the Wall ſo wide, that the Beſieged fearing our Men would Enter by Storm, and dreading the conſequences of Delay, they beat a Parly, and ſent out an Officer to Capitulate, and Hoſtages were Exchanged; but the beſieged ſtanding high upon Terms, four Regiments under the Command of Brigadier *Churchil*, were ordered to get into the Iſland near the Wall, where the Breach was made, which they performed by fording it to the middle, the Granadiers, commanded by the Lord *Colcheſter*, leading the Van, being expoſed to all the Fire of the Enemy: Amongſt thoſe that attempted this were a great many noble Voluntiers, as the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *O Brian*, Colonel *Granvil*, Captain *Leighton*, Captain *Cornwal*, Captain *Nevel*, Captain *Fairborn*, and others; but it proved fatal to the Duke, for by a ſhot he received, he ſoon after died, and his Body being carried for *England*, was there honourably interred.

The Beſieged finding that our Men would not enter, as not being above 20 Paces from the Breach, beat another Parley, but could have no other Conditions than to be Priſoners of War; to which, with ſome difficulty, they agreed, and the Capitulation was ſigned, which in the Articles was to this purpoſe, *viz.*

That upon the Garriſons being received as Priſoners of War, no prejudice ſhould be done to the Officers, Soldiers, or Inhabitants, but that the General ſhould make it his Endeavour to obtain

his

his Majesty's Mercy and Favour towards them.

That the Old Fort should be delivered up within an hour, and the two Gates the like, by 8 in the Morning the next day.

That all the Arms of the Garrison and Inhabitants should be put into secure places, and the Protestant Prisoners immediately released.

That a due Account should be given of the Magazines, as well of Provision as Ammunition.

And the same Night 200 Men took possession of the Old Fort, and the next Morning of the Town; the Garrison, between 4 and 5000 being made Prisoners of War; and of note amongst them were the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, Colonel *Macgillicot* the Governour, and divers others.

This place thus taken and put into trusty hands, the Army immediately marched towards *Kingsale*, and took their Posts about the New Fort, whilst Major-General *Teteau* was Commanded with 800 Men to make an Attack upon the Old Fort; whereupon passing the River in Boats, he on the 3d of *October*, gave an Assault, and Entered it by Storm, making at the same time, to divert the Enemy, a false Attaque; and our Men at one and the same time giving the Bastions, some Barrels of Powder took fire, and destroyed about 50 of the Enemy, and in the heat of Fury many were killed. Those that Escaped, some fled unto the Old Castle in the midst of the Fort, and some endeavouring the New Fort, by the

help

help of a Boat, the Tide being againſt them, they were moſtly killed by the ſhot of our Men from the ſhoar, the Governour and ſeveral Officers were killed in defending the Ramparts, and found dead in the places where they fell, and the Soldiers got conſiderable Plunder.

The Old Fort thus Entirely won, the General ſent a Summons to the New Fort to demand its immediate Surrender; but the Governour ſent back word, *That it would be time enough to talk of that a Month after.* But the General, not to be dallied, cauſed the heavy Cannon to be mounted, and two Attacks were ordered to be made by the *Engliſh* on the right, and the *Danes* on the left; and the more to amuſe the Enemy, a falſe Attack was made, and on the 15th of *October* the Cannon played all the Morning, and the Galleries were preparing to lay over the Ditch, when about One of the Clock the Enemy beat a Parly, propoſing that Hoſtages might be Exchanged in order to a Treaty; which done, Articles were agreed on, and ſigned about Midnight; and purſuant thereto the middle Baſtion was to be delivered up the next Morning, and about 1200 men, of which the Garriſon conſiſted, were to march out the day after. And the principal of the Priſoners taken here, and at *Cork*, were ſhipped for *England*; but ſome of them met with a ſad Diſaſter on the Coaſt; for being put on Board the *Breda*, by what means is uncertain, her Powder taking fire, ſhe blew up, and moſt of

of those who were on Board were destroyed; the rest of the Fleet returned in Safety.

The *Irish* that yet kept the Field, were now above 10000, yet they promised themselves great Recruits against the Spring.

In the mean while the Protestants conceived great Joy at this Success, and in a grateful Acknowledgment to his Majesty, who had been so signally instrumental in the Hand of Heaven for their Deliverance, his Birthday being the Fourth of *November*, Old stile, was observed in the reduced Places in an extraordinary manner, but especially at *Dublin*, where the Militia, consisting of 2500 Foot, and two Troops of Horse, and as many of Dragoons, were drawn out, and gave several Vollies; and in the Evening there was very fine Fireworks before the Lords Justices House on *Colledge-Green*, and by their Order Claret was distributed to the People, who drank their Majesty's Healths with all the Expressions of Duty and Loyalty; and most of the Nobility and Gentry in and about the City, were invited by the Lords Justices to a splendid Entertainment and Banquet, the Day concluding with ringing of Bells, and the Night with Bonefires and Illuminations, as also other Publick Demonstrations of Joy and Triumph.

The Fifth of *November*, being the Anniversary of the Popish Powder-Plot, the Lords Justices attended by the Nobility, Judges, and other Persons of Quality in the Town, with the

the King and Herauld at Arms, and the Enſigns of Honour carried before them, went to St. *Patrick*'s Church, and after their Return the Lords Juſtices gave the Nobility and Gentry another ſplendid Entertainment, their Majeſties Titles being at the ſecond Courſe proclaimed in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*, by the King at Arms, the great Guns in the Caſtle continually thundring the general Joy in their roaring Language. And that the Common People might not be wanting in ſharing of their Bounty, a whole Ox, and an Hogſhead of ſtrong Bear was dealt out amongſt them, and at Night the general Joy was concluded with Bonefires, and other Demonſtrations of Publick Satisfaction.

The Soldiers being now moſtly in their Winter-Quarters, that they might have good uſage, and the Inhabitants of thoſe Towns where they were quartered at the ſame time receive no damage, the Lords Juſtices thought it neceſſary to give their Orders concerning thoſe Matters, and accordingly iſſued out their Proclamation for regulating the Quarters of the Army, and aſcertaining the Rates to be allowed for the Soldiers Diet, the Prizes of Proviſions, and the manner how the Inhabitants that truſted them ſhould be paid for what they delivered out to them.

The Rapparies having already been fairly warned to deſiſt from their Ravages, and Burnings in the Countries under Obedience; they notwithſtanding enterprizing the like, Captain *Archer* upon Notice that a Party of them

them were abroad, marched against them with about Twenty of the Militia; but upon his approach finding them much stronger than he had been informed, after a hot dispute he found himself obliged to retire with the loss of four of his Men; however, not giving it over, he immediately raised more of the Militia, and the next Morning by break of day fell upon them a second time with better success for having put them to rout, he killed about Twelve of them, and took Twenty Prisoners, enriching his Men with such Booty as those People had scraped together, in those Countries where they had been for a considerable time doing much mischief.

And now the Lords Justices and Council having reason to suspect, that several dangerous Persons coming to the City of *Dublin*, as Spies from the Enemies Quarters, and upon other wicked Designs, were sheltered in that City by Papists, Natives, who kept Taverns, and other Publick Houses, and there frequently met to continue as much as in them lay, the Subversion of Their Majesties Government, and the Ruin of their good Subjects of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, thought fit to put out their Proclamation, to prohibit and forbid all Papists, Natives of the Kingdom, to sell any Wine, Beer, Ale, or other Liquors by Retail, after the 25th of *Decemb.* 1690. upon pain of being proceeded against as Retailers of Wine and other Liquors without License.

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By this time one *Mac Piman* having got together about four hundred Men, being a mixture of the *Irish* Army and Rapporees, marched towards *Castle-town*, to surprize thirty Dragoons, commanded by a Lieutenant detached thither from their Quarters at *Inishcen*, and although they had all the advantage they could with, yet the Lieutenant and his Men behaved themselves so bravely, that they killed Ten of their Enemies, but having spent their Ammunition, and five of their own Party being killed, they found themselves constrained to Surrender, and had Quarter given them, yet the Lieutenant, his Serjeant, and several of his Men were put to the Sword in cold blood: however the Alarm reaching *Inishcen*, Major *Cudleford*, who commanded there, Advanced with another detached Party, and falling upon them in the height of their Success, put them to the rout killing about 12 on the place, took 5 Prisoners, without the loss of a Man on our side.

Nor were the Commanders his Majesty had intrusted less watchful on all parts; for Major-General *Tettau* marching from *Cork* to *Killcreagh*, and on his way being joyned by others, so that he made up a Body of 2200 Men, he entred the County of *Kerry*, where the Enemies Troops retired before him, and coming into a Fortification at *Scrovolard*, he attacked it, and in two hours took it with little difficulty; when advancing along the edge of the Mountains, and sustaining the Rapparees fire, without receiving any considerable da-

mage, they discovered towards *Brewster* field, some of the Enemies Scouts, whereupon 70 of our Dragoons and Horse having the Vanguard, came up with a Party of 160 of the Enemies Horse, who not enduring the Fire of our Men, upon the first Charge retreated, and falling by degrees into confusion, at last came to plain running, though there were several *Irish* Nobility, and some considerable Officers amongst them; yet such as our Men had not yet attacked, put, by this time, the Country round about in a flame, and our Forces not being far from *Killarny*, hasted thither with all the speed they could to save that place; and notwithstanding the Enemy upon their approach left it, yet about twenty Cabbins were burnt by two Troopers that stayed behind for that purpose, who as a Reward of their Undertaking, were killed by our Men, and *Brewster*'s Forge saved, and put divers of the Enemies Parties, then abroad, to the rout, clearing the Country in a manner on that side, whilst the *Irish* only bore up the little Courage they had left, relying much upon the further Aid they expected from *France*.

However, though the Season was far advanced, our Men gave it not over as yet, but for the better securing Winter-Quarters, and preventing the Country from Plunder, they took in several Castles, as the Castles of *Baham* and *Rea*, into which *Baldorick Mac Donnel* had put a Garrison of 100 Men, confining by this means the *Irish* that were in Arms to the Province of *Ulster*; whereupon the gross of

of our Army went into Winter-Quarters, leaving ſome flying Parties abroad to keep under the Rapparees, who thought it now their time to rob and ſteal; and indeed they not only burnt the Lord *Orrery's* Houſe at *Charleville*, but committed many other Outrages, though divers of them came ſhort home; for this kind of Black-Guard not being looked upon to be Soldiers, plundering ſometimes as well the Papiſts as the Proteſtants, were frequently cut off in their Attempts; and now when Force began to fail, the Enemy had recourſe to Stratagems; but in this they failed, by a timely diſcovery, by Letters that were dropt by ſome Perſons as they were flying to the Woods or Mountains; one of them written by one Mr. *Hogen*, who had been a Colonel in the *Iriſh* Army, acquainting him, *That the Proteſtants were ſecure and ſupine in their Quarters; and that her Friends had lately done ſeveral ſtrange Feats in the places that were under the* Engliſh *Obedience, and eſpecially in the County of* Wicklow, *and that the* French *in the Kingdom were very induſtrious to take all advantages; that* Tyrconnel *would ſoon return with Forces from* France; *that the Soldiers in* Dublin *were poor and miſerable, and would do any thing for Bread; ſo that if* Sarsfield *had a mind to come over the* Shannon *with his Forces, not only the Army, but the Militia would be drawn out of the City, and then every Papiſt firing his own Houſe or Lodging, whilſt the Conſternation laſted, they might deſtroy the Proteſtants and ſecure the City, and that which had*

hitherto hindered them from putting the Project in Execution, was the Records of the Kingdom being there, which must needs perish in the flames; but however, they had at last removed that Scruple, and were resolved to go on with it, &c.

This Woman was taken and brought before the Privy Council, where she was so far from denying it, that she with confidence affirmed she writ it; and though she could not be blamed for doing what she had done, upon which she was committed to Prison. The Lords Justices upon this Discovery put out a severe Proclamation against the Papists, to disable them from putting such wicked Designs in practice, by banishing some for several miles, and taking strict Recognizance of the rest; which according to its true Tenor, for the satisfaction of the Curious in so weighty a matter concerning the Safety of the whole Kingdom, will not be amiss to be inserted.

The Lords Justices Proclamation, &c.

IT having been observed that divers Papists, and others, disaffected to the Government, some of whom are lately come out of the Enemies Quarters, do daily resort unto the City of Dublin, *and into the Liberties of St.* Sepulchre, Thomas Court, *and* Donore, *and do presume not only in*

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the Day, but in the Night time, to meet in Numbers, to the intent, as we have great reason to apprehend them, to consult how to raise Disturbances, to the prejudice of their Majesties Government, and to continue the Rebellion of this Kingdom, as also to destroy the City of Dublin *by fire, which some of them, as we are credibly informed, have threatned and designed: For Remedy therefore of the Mischief that may happen upon such Resorts and Meeting, we do hereby strictly Charge and Require all persons whatsoever of the Popish Religion, who have not been noted House-keepers within the City or Liberties aforesaid, for the space of three Months last past, that within 48 Hours after the publication of this our Proclamation, they depart out of the said City and Liberties, and repair to their several Habitations, or other places in the Country, at least Ten miles distance from this City: which if they neglect or refuse to do, they shall be apprehended, and proceeded against as Spies, and persons designing the disturbance of the Publick Peace. And in order to the more effectual Execution of this our Proclamation, we hereby require the Lord Mayor of the City of* Dublin, *and Seneschals of the said Liberties, to cause diligent search to be made immediately after the time hereby*

limited for the departure of such persons, as aforesaid, into all Houses and Places throughout the City and Liberties, and a true Account to be taken of the Names and Qualities of such as shall be found therein not qualified as aforesaid, which is forthwith to be returned to us, under the Hands of the said Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Senaschals of the said City and Liberties, whereupon we will give order to have them proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of their Majesties Laws. And we do hereby further declare, That if any such Papist or other disaffected Person, after the Fourth of December *next, not being House-keepers, as aforesaid, shall repair unto the said City or Liberties, and there abide by the space of* 24 *hours after such Proclamation, without rendring him, or her, or themselves to the Lord Mayor, or one of the Sheriffs or Aldermen of the said City, or one of the Seneschals of the said Liberties, to the end it may be known in what House, he, she or they take up his, her, or their Lodging, or if above the number of five Papists, or disaffected Persons, as aforesaid, whether House-keepers or any others, shall meet within any House within the said City or Liberties, on any pretence whatsoever, either by Day or Night, or shall be out of his, her, or*

their

their Lodgings after Nine of the Clock at Night; in either of these Cases, if any Person shall be so hardy, as not to give due obedience to our Direction aforesaid, they shall be prosecuted as Contemners of their Majesties Royal Authority: And because Rewards, as well as Punishments are necessary, conducing to the Discovery of such as shall offend in the Particulars aforesaid, we do hereby publish and declare, That as we will severely punish such Offenders as aforesaid, the Receivers and Harbourers of them, contrary to this our Proclamation, so we will give a Reward of Twenty shillings to each Person who shall give Information against any such Offenders, in any of the said Particulars, to be immediately paid out of their Majesties Treasury upon proof of such Offence or Offences, made before the Lord Mayor of the said City, &c.

This, and the diligent search made after suspected Persons, startled the Caballars and Conspirators in such a manner, that they either dispersed or concealed themselves. So the pernicious Design of laying the Metropolis of *Ireland* in Ashes, and mixing those Ashes with the Blood of its Inhabitants, was frustrated. And indeed this appeared not to be grounded upon light Suspition, but upon substantial Reason; for the Enemies Troops abroad were about that time moving nearer towards *Dublin*, then any other Occasion but such In-

telligence or Correſpondence could reaſonably require, but upon this diſcovery retired, and the City Guards were augmented, and all manner of Caution and Circumſpection uſed that might prevent, in any probability, the threatned Danger.

During theſe Tranſactions, thoſe Troops we had abroad were not idle, but often marching many Miles into the Enemies Quarters, not only beat them from their Poſts, and killed a great many of them; but gave the Villages opportunity to reſt in quiet under their Majeſties Protection, and freeing them from thoſe Ravagements wherewith before they were diſtreſſed; ſo that many, who before ſtood out for fear of being plundered or deſtroyed, came in, and joyfully laid hold of the gracious Pardon offered them; ſo that the face of things ſeemed to put on a Calm, conſidering the Tempeſt that a little before had in a manner disjointed and put them out of Frame.

The Enemies Regular Troops miſſing of the Advantages they expected, now gave way to the Outrages of the Rapperees more than ever, having before a little reſtrained their Inſolencies, that the Advantage of Plunder might accrue to themſelves; ſo that they committed many barbarous Murthers in Villages and Loan-houſes, where their Force prevailed, being mainly incited thereto by the revengeful Prieſts, who ſhared with them in their Booty which made our Troops, though the Seaſon was very incommodious for marching, by rea-

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ſon of the rains and quagginess of the ground, and incroach upon them, and frequently ſurprize them in their Randezvous, beating them out of their Cabins, and firing them over their Ears.

And now his Majeſty providing for the Civil Affairs, the Privy Council were, the Lord Primate of *Ireland*, the Lord Chancellour, High Treaſurer, and Archbiſhop of *Dublin* for the time being, the Duke of *Ormond*, Earls of *Meath*, *Drogheda*, *Longford*, *Ranelagh*, *Granard*, and Viſcount *Luburn*, the Biſhop of *Meath*, the Vice-Treaſurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Chief Juſtices of the *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, Maſter of the Rolls, Principal Secretary of State, and Maſter of the Ordnance for the time being, *Robert Fitz-Gerrard*, Sir *Henry*, and *William Hill* Eſquires.

The Judges appointed by his Majeſty were, for the *King's Bench* Sir *Richard Raynel*, Mr. Juſtice *Lyndon*, Sir *Richard Stephens*; for the *Common Pleas*, Mr. Juſtice *Cox*, Mr. Juſtice *Jefferſon*; for the *Exchequer*, Lord Chief Baron *Hely*, Mr. Baron *Echlin*, Sir *Standiſh Harſtrong*.

Nor was the Civil Settlement alone conſidered, but likewiſe the Eccleſiaſtical Promotions, for the good and tranquility of the Proteſtant Churches of *Ireland*; *viz.* Dr. *March* Biſhop of *Feras*, was advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of *Caſhel*, Dr. *Teniſon* Biſhop of *Killala*, to be Biſhop of *Cloglier*, Dr. *William King* to be Biſhop of *London-Derry*, Dr. *Digby* Biſhop

of *Lymirick* to be Bishop of *Elphin*, Dr. Vigors Dean of *Armagh*, to be Bishop of *Ferus*, Dr. *Wilson* Dean of *Rapho*, to be Bishop of *Lymerick*, Dr. *Fitz-Gerrald* Dean of *Cloim*, to be Bishop of *Cloufort*, Dr. *Lloyd* Dean of *Athonry*, to be Bishop of *Killala*.

So that now the face of things began to look pleasant; however, though it was in the dead of Winter, our Troops abroad found some Action; for one of our advanced Parties, setting upon the Enemy near *Castle-Town*, they killed 22 of them, and took 5 Prisoners, and Colonel *Foulks* gave a considerable Defeat to about 1500 Rapperees and trained Soldiers, killing many of them, and taking some Prisoners near the Bogg of *Allen*.

Whilst these Successes were carried on with a high hand, Colonel *Brewer* possessed himself of the Forts and Town of *Lansborough*, and defeated about 3000 of the Enemy. Soon after Major-General *Tetteau*, heightned with his frequent Success, and the beating some small Parties of the Enemy, he marched his Forces towards the strong Town of *Ross*, which had in it a Carrison of 600 Men, under the Command of Colonel *Maccarty*, the Lords *Courcey* and *Slane*, and others of Note were also in the place, upon the approach of our Men, but not thinking themselves secure enough, they poasted away for *Lymerick*, and thereupon our Approaches being made, 50 *Danes*, and 50 of the Detachment out of *Kingsale*, were ordered to storm a Fort cut out of a Rock, which they did with so great a Resolution,

lution, that they froze the Enemies Courage, and soon made themselves Masters of it, putting most they found therein to the Sword, and many of those that endeavoured to swim from thence to another Rock, were killed in the Water; and marching thence to *Tralee*, General *Sheldon* abondoned it with such speed, that they had no time to set it on fire, and so it fell entire into our hands; and we having a small Fort at *Fermoy-Bridge* in the County of *Cork*, the Enemy advanced with about 2000 Horse and Foot, under the Command of one *Carrol*, who upon his Approach sent to have it Surrendred, Declaring that he knew the strength of the Place, and that it was not tenable. But upon his approach found such a warm Reception, that after divers firings, he being kill'd upon the place, his Men took to their heels, and that they might glory of something, they burnt one House in their return.

Soon after this Defeat, and the routing divers Parties of the Rapparees, Colonel *Brewer* and Major *Board* went out with a detached Party of 150 Horse, and about 200 Foot from *Mullengar*, to relieve *Maresfcourt* and *Maymore* with Provision; and that done, they took their way towards *Ballymore*, and dislodged the Enemy on those Passes, opening and freeing the Country, and then returned to their Stations, without the loss of any Men; and soon after this Lieutenant *Taylor* defeated 400 of the *Irish* near *Endery*.

Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*, upon notice that a great Body of the Enemy was gathering, and

same:

some of them advancing towards *Athlone*, he and Sir *John Lanier* drew out a Party to oppose them; who, upon their approach, retired in great confusion, but being pursued by our Horse and Foot, they were beat from the Retrenchments they had made, as their last Refuge; and the Chace being continued, about 200 of them were killed and wounded, and several taken Prisoners, and our Men got a great Booty of Horses; for the Enemy in their flight, being hard pressed in the Rear, quitted them, and got into the Woods.

Colonel *Hamilton* being abroad, meeting with a Party of the Enemy as they were Ravaging the Country, near a place called *Bautrey*, set upon them, and at the first Charge put them into Disorder, and soon after to open flight, killing about 70 of them, and taking some Prisoners with Booty, &c. And Captain *Derby* defeated another Party of them at *Birre*. And now the Rapparees being more terrible to the Country People than the Enemies Regular Forces, a Party was sent out to suppress them; so that being frequently met withal, a great many of them were killed, and some that were taken Prisoners were Executed; and lighting on a Party of about 400 *Irish*, though he had then 100 Foot, and 34 Horse, having lessened his number by Detachments, sent to find out the Rapparees; he however drew up, and Charged them with such Bravery, that during the Action some more of his Men coming in, he put them utterly to the Rout, killed and took Prisoners most of their Officers, and recovered

vered a great Booty. And indeed the Winter, not fit for the motion of great Bodies, was ſpent in the piquering of Parties, and ſettling the Civil, as well as Military Affairs of the Kingdom, and ſo continued till his Majeſty went to Head the Confederate Army in *Flanders*.

Sarſfield having a great Command among the *Iriſh*, many of the Enemies chief Officers being gone for *France*, under pretence of bringing freſh Recruits early in the Spring, he drew together part of the ſhattered Army, and ſome of the Militia, at *Knockany*, with a deſign to attack ſome of our Troops that were advantageouſly poſted; but was ſo warmly received, that he found his Attempts very diſadvantageous to himſelf, and thereupon picking the moſt ſerviceable Men out of the Militia Troops, ſent them to joyn the Forces he had ordered to encamp in the Province of *Connaught*, and put ſome of his Troops into Garriſon and Winter-Quarters.

Notice being given to Lieutenant *Spencer*, that a hundred Men of the Enemies Troops were advanced within a Mile of *Copperquin* in the County of *Waterford*, with a deſign to ſurprize and carry off the Recruit Horſes ſent from *England*, for Brigadier's Regiment, he immediately marched with a Cornet and 12 Troopers, moſt of his Men being gone a Foraging, and finding the Enemy in ſome diſorder, Charged them with his ſmall Party, and preſſed them ſo hard, that they retired into a Wood within a Mile of the place, and thereupon

upon 18 more of his Men coming up, part of them diſmounted, entering the Wood, whilſt the reſt on Horſeback ſecured the Paſs, the Diſpute laſted without firing on both ſides for ſeveral hours, in which they killed 40 of the Enemy, and took the Captain that commanded them, with 7 Soldiers Priſoners, alſo their Arms and Accoutrements, only one of the Lieutenant's Party being killed, and two or three wounded.

Lieutenant *Purcel* being abroad with a Party, fell in with the Rapparees, and in ſeveral Encounters with them killed about 100, but attempting to burn their Cabbins in the County of *Longford*, was way-laid by Sir *Daniel O Neal*'s Regiment of Dragoons, part on Horſeback, and part on Foot; but 35 of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, broke their whole Body upon a furious Charge, killing 10 of them, and taking 4 Priſoners, with a Lieutenant, and purſued the reſt to *Newcaſtle*, a Garriſon they held in thoſe parts, yet in the haſty flight many of them quitted their Horſes, and took to the Bogs, where ſome were loſt: Theſe Succeſſes were followed with others no leſs advantageous to us, and unfortunate to the Enemy; for Colonel *Lillingſtone* being gone from *Roſcreagh*, joyned by another from a Neighbouring Garriſon, marched to *Nonagh*, where he found the Enemy ſtrongly poſted; yet charging them with great Reſolution, he diſpoſſeſt them of thoſe Poſts, and beat them into the Caſtle, burning the Town where they had laid up great ſtore of Proviſion, and brought off a

Booty

Booty of 300 Head of Cattel, with the loſs of 2 Soldiers and a Trooper's Horſe, the manner of the Attack being thus:

The Colonel detached 18 Horſe, and as many Foot, and having them on Garrans, or *Iriſh* Horſe, made all the haſte he could to ſecure the Bridge of *Nenagh*, about half a Mile from the Town, whereupon the whole Garriſon came out to make oppoſition; but he maintained the Paſs till his Foot came up, and then leaving them at the Bridge, he advanced with his Horſe towards the Enemy, who made many firings, but ſo ſoon as our Men came near, began to retreat, and by degrees diſordering themſelves, fell to running, but being hotly purſued, about 20 of them were killed, and a Cornet taken Priſoner; after which he ſent a Detachment to ſecure the Paſs on the other ſide of the Town towards *Lymerick*, whilſt the reſt of his Men entred with the flying Enemy; however, many of them got into the Caſtle, but our Men burnt the Town, and got conſiderable Plunder.

And now open Force failing the Enemy, they betook them to cruel Stratagems; for a part of Colonel *Foulk*'s Regiment being in their Quarters, near *Yaughal*, about 8 of them were ſet upon in a private Houſe, and murthered by ſurprize in a moſt deſpiteful manner, the like treatment being ſuppoſed to be intended to all the reſt, had not this timely alarm'd them to ſtand to their Arms, and defend themſelves. Upon ſuſpicion of which Murthers divers were taken up and ſtrictly examined at *Dub-*

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lin, amongst which one of them being found Guilty, and Executed in the *Castle-yard*, owning at his Execution he buried the murthered Corpse, but by no means could be induced to discover his Accomplices; and several other were thereupon missing in other places, supposed to be made away by them by the same means; insomuch that the Lords Justices found themselves constrained to publish the following Proclamation to terrifie and deter the protected *Irish* from such unmanly Enterprizes of Barbarism.

The Proclamation of the Lords Justices, &c.

WHereas notwithstanding the great Clemency extended by their Majesties to the Popish Irish Inhabitants of this Kingdom; whereby, upon their submission, they have had equal Protection with their Brittish and Protestant Subjects; yet such is the inveterate and implacable Malice of many of the Popish Irish, that upon all occasions they not only relieve Their Majesties Enemies, but joyn with them in the committing and concealing many horrid Murthers, one of which of Eight Soldiers of Their Majesties Army inhumanly strangled at one time, and in one place, has by God's Provi-

Providence been lately discovered near this City, to have been committed by the Inhabitants of the place where the said Soldiers were quartered, for which some of the Criminals have received just and deserved punishment, and the Lords Justices being fully satisfied that such Offences cannot be committed within the open and well-planted Counties of this Kingdom, without the contrivance and help, or at least the connivance of the protected Inhabitants; and having received full Information that there is a Confederacy among many of the said protected Irish, to give all Aid and Relief in their power to Their Majesties Enemies upon all occasions, and to take all opportunities to destroy the Officers and Soldiers of Their Majesties Army, and other Their good Subjects, their Lordships being resolved to prevent as much as in them lies such their cruel and malicious Designs, and to punish with all necessary severity those who shall be guilty, or justly suspected of the same, do publish and declare, That if any such Murther shall hereafter be committed in any place within Their Majesties Quarters, if the Popish Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood shall not use their utmost endeavour and diligence to apprehend the Malefactors, and immediately discover all they know of such

Fact,

Fact, to some Magistrate living near the place where the said Offence shall be committed, so as the said Offenders may be apprehended and brought to punishment, that then the Popish Irish Inhabitants of the Parish where the said Murther shall be committed, shall be immediately put out of Their Majesties Protection, and Orders shall thereupon be given, that they be proceeded against as Spies and Enemies, according to the course of Law.

And soon after another Proclamation was published on the occasion of these Murthers, setting forth,

THat whereas by Examination of divers persons, it does appear that a Romish Priest, calling himself Father Christopher Brown, *who has lived many Months in several places within his Majesties Jurisdiction and Power, without being molested on account of his Orders or Religion, has been, if not the first Contriver and principal Director and Counsellor, yet a main Abettor and Encourager of the late barbarous Murthers of Their Majesties Soldiers near this City; and whereas several others have been found to have been guilty of the said Murthers, who are fled from Justice, their Lordships do promise a Reward of Five*

pounds

pounds to such persons, not guilty of the same, as shall apprehend and secure the said Christopher Brown, *and Ten pounds for every of the other persons, and a Pardon to such, though privy to the said Murthers, as shall apprehend any of the said Offenders.*

This proceeding stopped the Issue of Blood that way, and rendred the Soldiers more secure in their Quarters and other Places where they came, the *Irish*, for fear of being taken notice of, giving them every where, in the places subject to Their Majesties, better Usage.

About the latter end of *April*, Lieutenant-General *Ginkle* came from *Kilkenny* to *Dublin*, and many of the General Officers, to consult with the Lords Justices about the Affairs of the Campaign, and concert Matters advantageous to their Majesties Service; and the *Monmouth* Yatch arrived with Money to that purpose, as likewise several Ships with Recruits of Horse and Foot. So that the Train of Artillery being by this time drawn out, the Soldiers began to draw from their Winter-Quarters nearer *Dublin*, and Waggons and Carriages were provided on all hands, and Parties were sent out to remove the Enemies Posts, that the Spring being come, the Forage might not be wastfully destroyed.

Some of Captain *Green*'s Militia Dragoons, marching into the Enemies Quarters, killed divers of the Rapparees, and set fire to the place that harboured them: And Quarter-Master

Master *Chalagan* with a Party, beat the Enemies Party abroad, took divers Prisoners, and some of note, with a considerable Booty; and by lying in the Marish Fields, a great many of the Enemies best Horse died, and their Provision grew very scanty, which occasioned many to desert, some going to their Habitations, and others coming over to us, where such as were able were received.

About the middle of *April*, 1691. one Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Enemies Party, marched out with about 700 Men of the standing Troops, to attack a strong Stone-house called *Croghan*, near *Philips-Town*, which although it was guarded only by a Corporal and 8 or 9 Soldiers, made a resolute Defence, killing about 12 of the Enemy, and had done them greater damage, had not their Powder failed, at what time they were constrained to Capitulate, and give up the place. However, we were not long behind-hand with them, for on the Fourth of the next Month a small Party of our Troops was marched by Major *Wood*, from *Mountmelick* to *Castle-Cuff*, with 300 Foot, being Detachments of Colonel *Lloyd's* and the Lord *George Hamilton's* Regiments, and 50 Horse of Colonel *Bierly's*, and dividing his Foot into several Parties, in order to surprize the Rapparees in the Bogs and Woods, and with his Horse kept along the skirts of the Bogs, to hinder their getting off, by which means about 70 of them were killed, and a Booty recovered, which he sent away, and a Guard of 30 Men, and in the mean while, with 30 Foot and 34 Horse.

Horſe, beyond the *Toger* of *Mallybone*, when about Ten in the Morning he diſcovered two Bodies of Men of the Enemies Army, each about 400, marching ſilently between the Woods and the Mountains, but when they found our Men had eſpied them, they beat up their Drums.

Upon this the Major drew up his Horſe and Foot in a ploughed Field, and bid them Defiance; ſo that the Enemies Granadiers, thinking that our Men, diſcouraged at their number, would have run, came over the Hedge, but finding they ſtood firm to expect them, they ſtood, not advancing any further: In the mean while, a Detachment of the Enemy charged thoſe Men on the ſide of the Wood that were ſent away with the Booty; whereupon the Major wheeled off by the Skirts of the Wood, to ſuccour them, who defended themſelves by firing very briskly on the Enemy, being commanded by Lieutenant *Ellis*, and having got the Horſe and Foot over the Bog, 80 more of his Men came to him, and thereupon he ordered the Foot to march in two Diviſions on each ſide the River, he marching between them with the Horſe, when being advanced ſomewhat near the Enemy, and thinking the Horſe might do moſt Service, in taking a Compaſs about, and falling on the Rear, wheeled about with an Intention to Surround them, which they perceiving, and at the ſame time being preſſed very hardly by the Foot, began to make an orderly Retreat; which the Major perceiving, broke in upon their Flank with the

Horſe

Horſe, which put them to rout and diſorder, and ſoon after to open flight, whilſt our Horſe and Foot purſued them through the Woods, and down to the Bogs, killing about 150, and among them Captain *Charles*, and 2 Lieutenants, taking Priſoners Major *John Fitz-Patrick*, who commanded them, and 5 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 2 Enſigns, belonging to the ſeveral Regiments of Colonel *Butler*, Colonel *Robert Grace*, Colonel *Luttrels* Dragoons, Colonel *Moor*, and Sir *Maurice Euſtace*, and about 150 private Soldiers, among which were 6 Serjeants, 17 Corporals, an Adjutant-Major, a Chyrurgeon, 3 Drums, and about 150 Muſquets. Which Victory is to be accounted the more brave and great, becauſe the Courage and Reſolution of our Men carried it againſt ſuch odds, we having only a Corporal killed, and Adjutant *Robinſon*, with two Foot Soldiers and a Trooper wounded.

Nor was this all the Succeſs about this time, for 110 Foot, commanded by Captain *Clayton*, being ſent for from *Cork* to relieve the Garriſon of *Ballymaggooly*; they were in their march obſerved by a conſiderable Body of the Enemies Horſe, but they durſt not Attack them; yet thoſe that were relieved, marched out about Twelve in the Evening, commanded by Captain *Thorncroft* and Lieutenant *Hays*; and about break of Day they were diſcovered by about 300 of the Enemies Horſe and and Dragoons, who it was thought lay in wait for them; as alſo a conſiderable number of Rapparees: and our Men being all Foot, thought

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not the open Fields ſecure againſt the Horſe, but for their better Defence, drew into an old Pound, having a Wall about it Breaſt-high; when by this time the Enemies advance Party coming up offered them Quarter; but they anſwered only by the firing of their Muſquets; however, all the Enemies Troops being come up, they made many Attacks upon our Men, to force them from their Strength, yet they ſuſtained their firings with little hurt; but in returning it, killed a great many of the Enemy, who were commanded by Brigadier *Carrol* and Sir *James Cotton*, which ſo diſcouraged them, that after they had offered our Men Quarter upon Surrendring, and it was refuſed, that they marched off, carrying away the wounded and moſt noted of thoſe that were killed; yet they left behind them 3 Captains and 10 Troopers ſlain, and Major *Slingsby* deſperately wounded, which they thought were too near our ſhot to be carried off; and in all they had between 40 and 50 killed and wounded, and of ours 10 were killed, and 5 wounded, and Major *Slingsby* was carried Priſoner to *Cork*. And much about this time one *Walter Brown*, who had been High-Conſtable of the Barrony of *Delwin*, being taken as a Spy, was Executed, and Captain *Pallaſor*, being abroad with a Party of our Men, conſiſting of about 40 Firelocks of the Army, and 20 of the Militia, was by the ſubtil Inſinuation and Treachery of one *Terence Megral*, drawn into an Ambuſh of two of the Enemies Regiments of Foot, and ſome Troops of Horſe, which

which in that Exigency made him betake to the Ruins of an old Castle, where he caused his Men to fortifie and defend themselves; which they did, continually firing upon the Enemy, till all their Powder was spent, and then prayed for Quarter; and having it granted them, they were carried Prisoners to *Nenagh*; yet the Militia and others under the Command of Col. *Piper*, had good success in clearing the Country in dispersing the Rapparees, and dispossessing the Enemies Regular Troops of such advantageous Posts, from whence they might annoy By-Inroads, the Countries under Their Majesties Obedience, so that they began to shrink together into a narrower Circumference.

Now great Stores coming daily from *England*, and a Recruit for our Army every day expected. The time for Action drawing near, the Lords Justices (that nothing might be wanting that was conducing to Their Majesties Service) caused their Proclamation to be published for the Armies better Accommodation, the Substance being in the following manner, *viz.*

WHereas the Army is now to draw into the Field, where it will be necessary that Provisions be brought in from time to time for its supply; and that in order thereunto, all due Encouragement be given to Sutlers and other Persons that shall repair thither for that purpose, they do strictly

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ly Charge and Command all Officers Civil and Military, and Soldiers of their Majesties Army, not to disturb or molest any Sutler, or other Person that shall have a Warrant from the Colonel of any Regiment, or leave from the Lords Justices, or the Commander in chief of their Majesties Forces, to follow the Camp for this Service, that they do not presume to take any thing from them, or use any Violence towards them, upon pain of being proceeded against with the utmost Severities: And all Colonels, and other Officers in chief, are to take care, that the Officers and Soldiers do pay for all such things as they shall be furnished with by the Sutler, according to the Rates that shall from time to time be settled. And that the Forces may be more plentifully supplied, and and those unnecessary Persons prevented from following the Camp, who are only an Incumbrance to it; and it being found by experience, that the Country has suffered extreamly by them, they have not only robbed and plundered it themselves, but have inticed the Soldiers to do the same; for the preventing of it for the future, and that the Quarters may be the better secured, whilst the Army is in the field, from Rapparees and other disaffected People, the Lords Justices do hereby order and direct all their Majesties Protestant Subjects, as well as Papists, to stay at, or repair to their respe-

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tive Habitations, for the preſervation and improvement of the ſame, and that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, except ſuch as come thither with Proviſions for the uſe of the Army, or upon ſome lawful occaſion approved of by the Commanders in chief, do follow the Camp upon pain of Death.

And that the People whom this War had ſcattered into divers places, leaving many deſtitute of Habitations, might again be ſettled, another Proclamation was iſſued out to this effect;

That all the Inhabitants of the Counties of Waterford *and* Tipperary, *do retire within Three days to their reſpective Houſes or Habitations, or to ſome adjacent Garriſon, if they could not go home with ſecurity.*

And thoſe belonging to the Counties of Cork, Lymerick *and* Kerry, *are forthwith to repair either to their own Houſes or Habitations, if they have any, or elſe to ſome of the Garriſons there, to be employed in the Militia for the defence of the Country when the Army is in the field, according to ſuch further Orders as ſhall be given them for the Publick Service.*

And Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*, Commander in chief of their Majeſties Forces in *Ireland*, not to be behind or wanting in any thing, exhibited an Order to this effect, *viz.*

That all Officers and Soldiers, and other Perſons whatſoever, were ſtrictly charged not to preſs any Horſe, Carts or Carriages, without Licence firſt had from

from the Lords Juſtices, or himſelf in writing. And whereas that the Militia being to be in Arms for the Defence of the Country, whilſt the Army remained in the field, no Perſon ſhould preſs any Horſe actually liſted in the ſaid Militia, under any pretence whatſoever.

About this time ſome other Tranſport ſhips arrived from *England*, and brought a great quantity of all ſorts of Military Proviſions, and about Twenty thouſand Arms, alſo Ordinance and Stores; whilſt the Enemies great expectation of the like ſupply from *France* failed them in great meaſure, that King ſeeming now to grow weary of a War that proved ſo expenſive to him without profit, and expecting to be ſharply preſſed this Summer in *Flanders*, by the Confederate Army, under the Command of the King of *England*, ſent indeed ſome Officers, and a few Clothes, and ſuch like matters, but ſeemed frugal in husbanding his Troops for a ſhelter from a Storm he expected nearer home; which did not a little diſcourage the *Iriſh*, and made them again to deſert in numbers: and their falling off had been greater, had not their Prieſts taken them to task, and inſinuated how meritorious it was to fight with and deſtroy Hereticks.

While theſe things paſſed, Captain *White* of the Lord *George Hamilton's* Regiment, detach'd a hundred Men under the Command of Captain *Johnſton*, who marched to *Belnamona* in *Kings County*, and ſurprized by break of day two Troops of Dragoons of Brigadier *Clifford's*,

and three Troops of Horſe of the Lord *Merriony's* Regiment, killing Lieutenant *Archibald*, Quarter-Maſter *Barnwell*, and 15 Dragoons, took 2 Enſigns, and 9 other Priſoners.

The Governour of *Clonmel* marching from that place with a Detachment of Horſe, and two Troops of the Militia Dragoons came by Night into the Enemies Quarters, towards *Michael's Town*; but not finding them there, the Rapparees upon his Return fired out of the Wood, which he immediately cauſing to be ſurrounded, ſo ferreted them about, that 30 of them, together with *Caſheen* their Ring-Leader or Captain, were killed. And 250 Foot, and 20 Horſe commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Hodſon*, marching from *Mountmelick*, he poſted them at *Kilkapog* by break of day, where the Foot entred the Woods and Bogs, and the Horſe ſecuring the skirts, they hunted out and killed about 18 of the Enemy that lay lurking there to ſurprize ſuch as paſſed that way; and indeed theſe ſort of Enemies were more dangerous and cruel where they maſtered, than the Regular Troops, but ſo cowardly withal, that they would not ſtand a Charge, if they perceived the Match was but any thing near equal; an Inſtance of which may be obſerved in this, *viz.*

A Party of Colonel *Brewer's* Men being upon their March towards *Kinnegad*, a great Body of Rapparees lay in Ambuſh, yet durſt not come out for fear of being worſted, though our Men were much inferiour to them in number, but let them paſs; when ſo it happened, though

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very unfortunately, that a Serjeant and 4 Soldiers of this Party lagged behind a considerable way; upon these the Rapparees seized, and though on their knees they begged for Quarter, yet they murthered them, and not satisfied with their Deaths, they bored out their Eyes, and mangled their dead Bodies; but the next day three of the Murtherers were taken and brought to *Mullingar*, where one of them accused the other two of the Fact; they were upon such Conviction immediately hanged up: and Captain *Poyn* soon after falling upon the whole Knot of them with a Party of 110 Men of the Garrison of *Mullingar*, put to the rout, and dispersed throughout the Country, killing between 40 and 50 of them. And now since we have had occasion to speak so much of these Rapparees in the Series of this History, some may be inquisitive to know what manner of People they are: To which I answer,

They are a sort of Vagabonds and Thieves, not caring to Work, or take any Employment upon them; a mixture of *Irish* with other Nations, who herding together, take all opportunities, where they are strongest, to plunder, burn and murther, their hands being against all, and the hands of all against them, to destroy as Beasts of Prey. They rejoyce at Wars and Troubles, because then they have liberty they think to do what they please. Their Dwellings for the most part are Cabins, or moveable Houses, and their skulking places Bogs, Woods and Mountains. They are not held as Soldiers, nor included in the Articles of War, but

lie at the mercy of those that take them, without their being obliged to give them any Quarter, though they crave it. Their Apparel, unless they rig themselves by Plunder, is so miserable, that they go in a manner naked.

Yet these hopeful Sticks, the Commanders of the *Irish* Army encourage, and put Weapons into many of their hands, to harrels and destroy the Countries under their Majesties Obedience.

Yet they have been so often met with upon their Incursions, that about 4000 of them have come short home since this War begun.

And furthermore, to encourage the People to be vigilant, and to discourage such Rakeshames, the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland*, put forth a Proclamation in these words, or to this effect:

THat to *prevent the Robberies, wilful Burnings of Buildings, Corn and Hay, Murthers and Insurrection, with which the parts of the Kingdom under their Majesties Obedience was threatned by the Rebels and their Adherents, during the time their Majesties Army should be upon their march to the Frontiers, or in the Quarters then possessed by the Rebels, they have thought it necessary, and do thereby publish and declare, That the Popish* Irish *Inhabitants of the respective Baronies under their Majesties Obedience, where any Rebels commonly called*

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Rapparees, shall commit any such Robberies Burnings or Murthers; or where any such Insurrection shall happen, if they do not immediately give Notice of such Rapparees and Insurrections respectively to the Justice of Peace, or chief Officer of the Militia next to their Habitations, and assist him in the taking and destroying them, and in the suppression of Insurrections; that then they, where such Fact shall be committed, neglecting their Duties, shall be deemed Confederates with the said Rebels, and Enemies of their Majesties Government: And by Order to be given by the Lords Justices, as occasion shall require, shall be proceeded against with the utmost severity of Military Execution. And they do further Order, That no protected Irish *Papist shall be abroad out of his or their Dwelling-place of Abode, after the hours of Nine at Night, or before the hours of Four in the Morning, under the Pain and Penalty of being put out of their Majesties Protection. And if after the Thirtieth of* May, 1691. *any Arms or Ammunition shall be found upon the persons, or in the possession of any such* Irish *Papists, he or they shall be looked upon as Rebels, and punished accordingly: And as they intend severely to punish all such as shall offend in the particulars above-mentioned, so they do assure all those*

Iriſh Papiſts *who live under their Majeſties protection, that they behaving themſelves as becomes good Subjects, ſhall have the benefit thereof.*

Theſe Proceedings made many of the Papiſts ſtir to prevent the miſchief, who before ſtood laughing in their ſleeves at the Damages their Proteſtant Neighbours ſuſtained, though to curry favour in a diſſembling manner, they often ſhewed them a fair Countenance, and ſeemed to pity their Loſſes. And Major *O Neal* and ſome others, came over from the Enemy, and took the advantage of their Majeſties Protection.

But whilſt theſe things were tranſacting, one *Mark Baggot* apparelling himſelf in Womens Clothes, made it his buſineſs to ſpy into our Quarters, and the manner of Affairs; but his too much inquiſitiveneſs diſcovering him, he was ſeized, and being ſentenced by a Court Marſhal, he was executed at *Dublin* on the 20th of *May*.

The Seaſon thus far in a forwardneſs, gave a favourable Invitation to the Army, for their taking the field, when a Party of the *Iriſh* Army, conſiſting of 150 Men, thinking to be early at it, and do ſome notable Exploit to be talked on, came to *Caſtle-Lions*, and took thence a few of the poor peoples Cows; but Colonel *Donep* with about 20 *Danes*, and a like number of the Militia Dragoons purſued, overtaking them at *Ballyderdawn*, where a Lieutenant with 8 *Danes*, and 6 *Dragoons*, beat off

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60 of them who had lined the Hedges, in which Action the Lieutenant was killed; but the Colonel coming up with his Party, and being reinforced with 50 freſh Men, he ſtill purſued them, killing about 50 of them, of which 2 were Commiſſion Officers, took 40 Horſes, and his Men got indifferent ſtore of Plunder.

This was followed with other Succeſſes of the like nature, nor could any great Actions be expected, by reaſon the Armies were not as yet in the field, our ſtaying for the arrival of more Ships from *England*; and the *Iriſh* upon the like account from *France*.

And about the latter end of *May*, 8 Ships with 500 Carriage-Horſes, and other Neceſſaries for the Army came to *Dublin*, and Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*, Major-General *Mackay*, and Major-General *Ruvigny* came likewiſe on Shoar. And now the Train of Artillery conſiſted of 39 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Field-pieces, and 6 Mortars.

And in the mean while the *French* General St. *Ruth* proceeded to model the *Iriſh* Army, and give Commiſſions in his Maſter's Name, ordering things with an Abſolute Power, where their Troops drew together at *Loghera* in *Connaught*.

And in the beginning of *June* all things on our part was in a manner in a readineſs, the Soldiers by this time being well recruited of the hardſhips found many of them in their Winter Quarters; and being often out in Parties.

The Army indeed lay ſtill longer than the *Iriſh* expected, which made them promiſe

themselves more success than they were like to meet withal; for the General intending to make a vigorous War, and push on for speedy Victory, and the reducing all places that yet held out, and had refused to submit to their Majesties Obedience, took care so effectually to provide for all things necessary for enterprizing so great an Undertaking, that nothing might be wanting to retard in the least the progress of their Majesties Arms; and because the Stores laid up the Year before as to Forrage, and other things of that nature, whereby the Army might subsist in its March, it was prudently taken into Consideration, that Nature should have time to do her part, in furnishing the Earth with such a sufficiency as might supply what was wanting, if any delays by cross Accidents should happen, that so every thing that could be expected might contribute to the sudden and effectual reducing the Kingdom, and putting an end to so chargeable a War; whereby the Forces upon so happy a Conclusion, as must necessarily restore Peace in these parts, might be at leisure to oppose the grand Disturber of *Europe* in a more sensible manner; seeing it was concluded his main Policy in assisting the *Irish*, was only to divert those Troops he otherwise could not without reason expect, would make him an unwelcome Visit upon his own Frontiers, and joyntly labour to plant the Rightful Monarch in the Field of Golden Lilies.

These Considerations, I say, being of weight, presaged the unparallel'd Success in a great mea-

measure, that attended and crowned them to our wishes.

The *Irish*, and the *French* in Confederacy with them, held several strong Towns; such as were not thought easily to be reduced; as *Ballymore*, the two Towns of *Athlone*, *Galloway* and *Lymerick*, besides a numerous Army that had already taken the field, and promised to themselves great matters from their Valour and Conduct, as now supposing themselves better disciplined than the Year before; for they had amongst them a great many *French* Officers, who laboured to exercise and train them up in the Arts and Methods used in the *French* Army. And indeed, had they had to do with any other Nation but the *English*, they might have come off better than they did in the oppositions they made; but the ancient *British* Valour revived in so short a War, took again its insuperable vigour, resolving to overcome all Difficulties, and stick at no Danger, but furiously press on where the least glimmering of Victory presented, and so like a rapid Torrent forcing the opposing Dams, carrying all before it, and Crown their Monarchs with sprouting Laurels and Triumphs.

But not longer to detain the Reader from matter of Fact, which is mainly the intended Scope of this History: The Supplies expected from *England* being seasonably arrived, and every thing that was thought necessary in a readiness, there wanted but Orders to march; which were not delayed; for now, as is said, the Army being ready to take the field, our

Forces were commanded to Decamp, and accordingly Decamped from *Mullingar*; and the ſame day the Army was joyned by Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, with the Northern Troops, and on the Seventh of *June* came before *Ballymore*, ſeizing upon all the Enemies Out-poſts, which they quitted upon the approach of our Men; but being taken, the Serjeant was hanged for firing after the Communication was then cut off between him and the Town.

In the Afternoon a Battery of four Field-pieces was bent againſt the Fort, and five Batteries were raiſed the Night following, from whence our Cannon rent the Walls and Curtains; and the General ſent to the Governour to let him know, *That if he and the Garriſon would Surrender within two hours, he would ſave their Lives, and make them Priſoners of War; if not, they muſt expect no Quarter.*

To which the Governour made no direct Anſwer; but reply'd, *He hoped to get better Terms.*

Our Cannon having made two great Breaches, and four Boats brought from *Mullingar*, put into the Water, the fear of a preſent Storm made the Beſieged hang out a white Flag, and Colonel *Bourk*, with ſeveral Officers, came and ſubmitted to the General at diſcretion: So that Colonel *Earl* with 400 Men marched in and took poſſeſſion of the place; in which there was a Garriſon of 780 Soldiers, beſides 259 Rapparees well armed, and about 1000 Women and Children.

In this Action we had 8 Men killed, and the Enemy above 150.

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This important place thus reduced, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg* having joyned the Army with about 12000 Horſe and Foot, the March was directed towards *Athlone*.

On the Nineteenth our Men came before the place, where they had put up the *French* Colours in four parts of the Town, to make us believe there were a great many *French* in-garriſoned in it; but this hindred not; for by Ten in the Morning a Battery of Ten eighteen Pounders was finiſhed; and playing upon the Great Baſtion, in a ſhort time the Face-flank and Curtain were laid in Rubbiſh, and the General ordered the Aſſault to be made in this order.

Firſt there advanced 300 detach'd Granadiers.

Then 50 Pioneers with more Faggots.

Then 200 Feuſileers, ſupported by two Regiments of Foot.

After them 200 Pioneers with more Faggots.

Then 20 Men with Axes to cut the Barricades, if any oppoſed.

So that about Six in the Evening, on the Twentieth of *June*, the Signal was given to fall on, which was the Diſcharge of all the Cannon in Battery.

At firſt the Enemy ſeemed reſolved to defend the Breach; but upon the firſt flight of the *Engliſh* Granadoes, they ſcattered and fled in much confuſion over the Bridge to the *Iriſh* Town on *Connaught* ſide, ſome leaping into the *Shannon* for haſte, and there periſhed in the Waters.

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Our Men immediately entred the *English* Town; but lying somewhat open to the Enemies shot on the other side the River, some few were killed, and others wounded; but the Engineers soon raised Blinds to shelter them.

On our part of note, Lieutenant-Colonel *Goar*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Kirk* of *Villier's* Regiment were killed, one entring the Breach, and the other surveying the Town from a Hill.

The Siege was carried on against the other Town with great Resolution; so that having battered it till the Walls and Castle were partly beat down, and perceiving it saultable, order was then given for the storming of the place.

On the 28th of *June*, about Seven in the Morning, much in the same order as the former Attack was made, yet the Detachments were greater, as being a stronger place: but before our Men could be in a readiness, a small part of the Enemy came and set fire to a close Gallery laid over the Arch of a Stone-bridge, they had broken down, but were many of them killed in the Attempt; yet it deferred the Attack till the Thirtieth.

However the Cannon and Bombs ceased not to play, and do terrible Execution, setting the Houses on fire, and beating down all before them.

About Six in the Afternoon the Signal was given to fall on by ringing the Church-Bell; whereupon they entred the Ford below the Bridge, and pressed with such vigour upon the Enemy, that they forced them to quit the Trenches, and within the space of half an hour

hour made themſelves Maſters of all their Outworks, and the Ruins of the Caſtle where they had fortified themſelves with Sconces; and Major-General *Maxwell* with 200 Soldiers, and divers Officers of note, were made Priſoners.

Yet in the Soldiers over-running the Town in the firſt fury, a great many were killed; inſomuch, 2000 are computed to be ſlain from the beginning of the Siege, till the *Engliſh* were entire Maſters of the Town.

The place was taken in the ſight of the *Iriſh* Army, who, when too late, were ſending a Detachment to their Relief. There were found only 6 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and 2 Mortars, but little ſtore of Proviſion and Ammunition.

The Principal Officers kill'd of the *Iriſh* were Brigadier *Mackellicuddy*.

The Colonels *Mac Mahon*, *O Neal*, *O Gard*, and *Grace*.

The Lieutenant-Colonels, *Mac Genis* and *Barnwell*, alſo Major *Murray*.

The Enemy had all the advantage imaginable to Relieve this important Place, as lying with their whole Army on the other ſide, but a little diſtance from it, where we had no Forces; or if any, none capable of oppoſing them at that time; yet ſo infatuated they were, that relying on its ſtrength, they ſtill had a confidence that the Town beyond the River would baffle the *Engliſh* Courage, notwithſtanding they ſaw the other Town was taken with a very little reſiſtance.

Monſieur *St. Ruth*, and other of their chief Com-

Commanders, were reported to be often in it, viewing its Works and Fortifications, and assured themselves it would at least be a great part of the Summers Work to reduce it, if they were not in the end obliged to draw off from before it; and the rather, because some part of our Army had been before it, and gone off without any considerable Success, or doing any great matters against the Place.

But their Imaginations answered not, as it has appeared. Their Expectations, and those Supplies, as is said that they sent, came so unsonably late, that all the advantage they had, was to put a stop to our Mens pursuing too far such as got out of the Town, and fled for shelter towards their Army. This sensible Blow greatly damped the Courage and Resolution of the Enemy, who before had promised to do great things, and made them bethink themselves of taking new measures; insomuch that some took the opportunity, as they found occasion, to desert.

The *French* seemed discontented with the weak Resistance of the *Irish*; and every thing appeared more and more dreadful to this numerous Army.

When several Consultations were held what was best to be done, whether to remove or expect the *English* in that Camp; for they could not propose any thing less to themselves, than that after this Success our Forces would give them a nearer Visit, and attempt the dislodging them from a place so near a Town newly taken, and now very weak in it self by Battery.

And

And though they talked high, yet in all their Debates it did not, it ſeems, appear they had any great mind to come to a fight; but rather to delay our Army, till the Seaſon ſhould advance to put a ſtop to any conſiderable opportunity, or till they might find ſome great advantage to further their purpoſe.

Whilſt the Enemies Conſiderations run to this purpoſe, our Men were gathering the Plunder of the Place; which was not ſo conſiderable as in ſo ſtrong a Town might have been expected; for beſides what had been burnt in the Fires that had happened by throwing in of Bombs, and deſtroyed in the beating down of Houſes, ſome of the chief Inhabitants early apprehending this Siege, had removed what was valuable, together with themſelves, to diſtant places, where they thought them more ſecure; though by the way part fell into the hands of the Rapparees, who diſtinguiſhed not between Friend or Foes, where they found opportunity to get Booty. But to come nearer.

The Enemy, after ſeveral Debates, perceiving our Men were abſolute Maſters of the Place, which was in a manner laid in Rubbiſh by the throwing in 686 Bombs, and the force of 1200 great Shot, they came to a Reſult; and it was concluded immediately to raiſe their Camp, and march ſome Miles further; which they did; and to increaſe their number, drew the Garriſons of *Sligo*, *James-Town*, and *Lanesborough*, quitting them to thoſe that would come and take poſſeſſion.

As ſoon as the Walls of *Athlone* were a little re-

repaired, the General left a Garrison there under the Command of Colonel *Lloyd*, and drew out to observe the Enemies motion.

The Enemy, to amuze us, gave out, they were resolved to come to a Battel; when for the supply of our Army, divers Vessels with Ammunition and other Stores, arrived from *England*, and bringing over likewise the Earl of *Portland*'s Regiment of Horse, who soon joyned the Army.

It was now resolved to dislodge the Enemy, or oblige them to fight.

Their Majesties Forces on the Tenth of *July* passed the River, the Foot over a Bridge of Boats below the Town, and the Horse over a Stone-bridge that had been repaired for their more advantagious passage, and marched to *Ballinsloe*, a place on the River *Sac*.

The Enemy lying three Miles distant, very advantagiously encamped at a place called *Aghrim*, a small Town, stretching their Left towards *Kilconnel*-Abbey, and their Right upon the Hills of *Kilcomodon*, having two very difficult Bogs before them, through which the Roads go to *Galloway*: And on the Left was the Ruines of an old Castle, where an Intrenchment was made and lined with Musquetiers; and on the Right likewise were several Retrenchments for the Security of their Camp.

The *English* Army passed the River *Sac*, the Foot and Artillery over a Stone-bridge, and the Horse by two Fords, forcing the Out-Guards to retreat, whilst our Left Wing of Horse advanced beyond the Bog that covered the

the Enemies Right, and made way for the Foot to come in, between them and that.

Our Cannon fired upon the Enemies Guards at the end of the Defile or dirty Lane that leads to *Aghrim*, diſlodged them that defended it, whilſt our Horſe and Foot took their Poſts, pouring in their Shot.

The Enemy drew down a great Body of Horſe towards our Left, and were ſo ſtrongly poſſeſſed behind the high Banks of the Ditches, that they held our Foot in diſpute for 2 hours, before they could gain any thing conſiderable upon them; but at laſt we prevailed, and forced them to give way, notwithſtanding freſh Recruits of Horſe and Foot were ſent to ſuſtain them, as they were puſhed back; and although three Battalions of Foot advanced on the Right, over the Skirts of the Bog, and a ſmall Rivulet that diſcharged it ſelf into the *Sae*, where in a Corn field others of the Enemies Battalions and Squadrons ſtood firm to the Charge; yet they notwithſtanding maintained their ground, till more of our Regiments and Squadrons advanced to ſupport them; and then Charging up the Hills where the Enemies Squadrons were poſted, gave them a warm Entertainment.

In the mean time our Left had opportunity to beat the *Iriſh* from their Ground; and at the ſame time the Right preſſing upon them, diſordered them to that degree, that a general Rout of their Horſe enſued; and their Foot thereupon being hotly charged, fell into diſorder; and though they had made a reſolute Reſiſtance, they were obliged to quit the field,

and

and were pursued by our Army four Miles; but then Night coming on, and the difficulty of the ways hindred the further pursuit, it being 6 in the Evening when the Armies engaged, and near 9 before they broke and fled.

The Enemies Army was superiour to ours, consisting of 20000 Foot, and 8000 Horse, and had by their Encampment all the advantage; yet our Men gained an entire Victory, 7000 of the Enemy being killed upon the place.

Among the slain of note were the Lord *Galloway*, Colonel *Moor*, Colonel *Baker*, Colonel *Gourdon*, a great many Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Cornets, &c. and more particularly Monsieur *St. Ruth*, the *French* General, who received here his Reward for the many Cruelties he used towards the Protestants in *France*.

Many of note were wounded, of which many mortally, and soon after died of their Wounds.

About 100 Officers and 500 Soldiers were made Prisoners; and all the Enemies Provision, Tents, Baggage and Cannon fell into the hand of our Men, with a great many Colours and Standards, and most of the Arms of the Foot, which to help their speed in flight, they threw away.

This great and entire Victory was obtained with the loss of 600 Men on our side; and of note Major-General *Hollstable*, Colonel *Mongats*, Colonel *Charles Herbert*, Major-General *Petit*, Major *Daveniſh*, Major *Colt*, Major *Cornwal*, Major *Fox*, with divers Subalternate Officers.

The

The wounded of note were the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt*, the Lord *Cutts*, the Lord *George Hamilton*, Colonel *Earl*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Burdwell*, with several Subalternates.

The Enemy in this flight and total rout scattered their Arms and Baggage all the way they fled, thinking as it may be by that means to stay the pursuit: but it availed them little; for such Trifles were not regarded, in comparison of the Great Work that was in hand, to subdue and bring the Kingdom under their Majesties Obedience by an entire Conquest; insomuch, that urged by the Sword behind, and not finding way to escape through the press and throng that was before them, a great many cast themselves into the Bogs and Waterplashes, and of these not very many escaped.

Others that were more nimble of Foot, and had got the start of the press, scampered by known ways, and never left running when the pursuit was given over, till they got to the Woods or Mountains, or into such Bogs where they thought it was impossible to follow them.

The *French*, who were not so nimble as the *Irish*, or if they had, yet but very little acquainted with the Country, came mostly by the worst on it, where they were broken and scattered, throwing away their Arms, and crying for Quarter, which in the heat of the Soldiers fury could not be always obtained.

Some of the Enemies Horse indeed retreated pretty indifferently, keeping together as well as the Confusion would permit; but thought it not safe to stay in the Countries there-

thereabout, for fear of being attacked by ſome of our Detachments the next day; but being got at a great diſtance, and thoſe that were ſcattered coming to their Rendezvous, they made a ſmall Body under the Command of Colonel *Sheldon*, and ſome other Officers; but the Foot was ſo entirely diſperſed, that we heard little of them afterward, unleſs ſuch as got into the Places that yet held out, and even there many of the Fugitives were refuſed, the Garriſons being already filled up and ſtraitned for Proviſion, ſo that for a time lying under the Walls, and hankering about without any thing wherewith materially to ſubſiſt, many disbanded of themſelves, and others by the leave of their Officers, as finding this great Blow had broken their Hopes and Intereſts in the Kingdom ſo far, that they even deſpaired of piecing it together again by force; and withal knowing no doubt, that this would be ſuch unwelcome News to *France*, that although the late King reſided in that Court to ſolicite on their behalfs, they could expect but little Succours, ſeeing all that had been already ſent had turned to ſo little account; and that the *Engliſh* heightned by this Succeſs, knew well enough how to take the advantage, and puſh on to the Walls of *Lymerick*, wherein, as their laſt Refuge, they had placed ſome hopes.

Whilſt theſe things were employing the Enemies ſerious Conſideration, care was taken of our wounded Men; and ſuch Priſoners as had been ſecured, who received very good Uſage, and what elſe was requiſite, till they

ſhould

ſhould be diſpoſed of as Priſoners of War.

The Victory thus entirely gained, the Army encamped beyond the place of Battel, and Brigadier *Eppinger* going out with a ſtrong Party, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Portumney*, whereupon the Fort and Caſtle of *Bavaher* ſurrendred, and many of the ſcattered Forces fled to *Galloway* and *Lymerick*.

As for the greateſt part of the Standards and Colours taken in this Battel, they were ſent to *England*, and there expoſed to the publick view of the People, as eminent Trophies of ſo ſignal a Victory.

The *Engliſh* Army upon the former Succeſſes, reſolute to puſh on for the entire reducing the Kingdom to their Majeſties Obedience, after ſome refreſhment, marched towards *Galloway*.

Being before the place, the General ſent a Trumpet to the Lord *Dillon*, Governour of the Town, to offer him advantagious Terms in caſe he Surrendred before the Cannon were planted againſt the Walls.

But he returned for anſwer, *That Monſieur* Uſſone *the* French *Lieutenant-General, who commanded, was of the ſame Opinion with himſelf, and the reſt of the Officers; and that they were reſolved to defend the place to the laſt.*

Upon which the Approaches were made, and on the 20th of *July* by break of day, a Fort or Ravelin on the Hill was attacked, and our Granadiers that were ordered for that purpoſe, marched with great ſilence; inſomuch that they were not diſcovered till they were at the Foot

of

of the Glacis, where they delivered their Granado's, and went on to the Pallisado's, entring the Fort.

The Enemy perceiving all was lost, cried for Quarter, leaving our Men Masters of it; so that they strongly retrenched themselves: but hearing that *Baldorick O Donnel* was on his March to throw himself into *Galloway*, the Water was bridged over with the Tin Boats, over which passed 6 Regiments of our Foot, and 4 Squadrons of Horse to oppose his Attempt: so that finding he could not effect his Design, he retreated into the County of *Mayo*, burning and plundering in his way.

The taking this Fort so Alarm'd the Town, that the Governour desired a Parley, and leave to send some Persons to the General to treat about Articles of Surrender; so that three of their Lieutenant-Colonels came out, and as many of ours entred the Town, by way of Hostage; and after some debate it was agreed,

That the Town should be delivered to such Officers as the General should appoint; and in the mean time five Hostages should be sent for the due performance of the Agreement on the Articles; and all the Outworks of the Town put into the Generals hands, the Enemy forbearing to fortifie any thing in the mean time; and to withdraw all their Cannon from the Walls; but that our Men might be permitted to work and post themselves as they saw convenient, provided they came not within three yards of the Wall, or placed any Cannon on the Batteries that should be made: And that the Garrison and Townsmen should have the

benefit

benefit of the Lords Justices Proclamation of Indempnity, which gives them their Estates and Liberties. And further, that those who were desirous to depart, might be conducted to Lymerick, *with their Arms, Drums beating,* &c. *and six pieces of Cannon; and have liberty to send to* Tyrconnel, *and acquaint him with what they had done, and invite him to do the same at* Lymerick.

That pursuant thereto they sent the Lord *Clanrickard*, with four Officers of note as Hostages, and allowed two Persons sent from the General to enter the Town, and take an Account of the Stores, *&c.*

The Treaty upon these Considerations coming to a final Conclusion, the Garrison marched out on the 26th of *July*, *D'Usson* the *French* Lieutenant-General having leave to be on his way to *Lymerick*, three hours before the rest marched out.

On the 28th of *July* Matters being settled, and the Place garrisoned, the Army marched away towards *Lymerick*, the only strong Place the *Irish* held in the Kingdom.

Whilst these things passed, Sir *Teague O Regan* delivered up *Slego* to Colonel *Mickleburn*, and divers other Places of no considerable defence were Surrendred by others.

Baldarick O Donnel, whose Succes an old Prophecy had foretold, fearing by the ill luck he all along had had, it was but a Fable, willing to submit with the Men under his Command, sent to desire a Cessation on this particular,

lar, and that ſome place might be aſſigned him and his followers, till his Majeſty was acquainted with his Propoſals for coming over; which was in part allowed him, and he afterward was received into their Majeſties Protection.

Now our Parties being abroad, entred thoſe Counties that held out, and brought away great Booties of Cattel, defeating divers of the Enemies Detachments that were abroad, plundering the Country.

Upon the approach of the *Engliſh* Army towards *Lymerick*, the Enemy, who were encamped near it, no ſooner perceived the advanced Parties, but their Foot entred the Town, and their Horſe drew off further into the Country.

And now *Tyrconnel* finding the Thread he had ſpun grew too fine, and ready to break in ſunder, vexing at the croſſneſs of Affairs, fell ſick and died, as 'tis reported, of Grief, being buried in *Lymerick*, the place where he died.

On the 11th of *Auguſt* our Army marched from *Nenagh* to *Shalley*, about two Miles from the Silver Mines.

The next day to *Tuſla*, where to refreſh them they remained one day.

But the next day the General being reſolved to puſh on and proſecute the Succeſs, they had orders to march to *Larrick-en-Lyſh*, about 4 miles from *Lymerick*, the only place wherein the Enemy repoſed their laſt hopes, as having yet ſome ſmall glimmering of hope, which they repoſed in a continual expectation of ſome freſh Succours from *France*.

From

From *Carrick* the next day the General went with 1500 Horſe and Dragoons within ſight of *Lymerick*, bearing in their Out-guards, and taking a view of their Out-works from a Hill that over-look'd the City where our Artillery encamped the laſt Year; and upon his being there, ſeveral Deſerters came over, and confirmed an Account before received, that the Horſe were retired to the other ſide of the *Shannon*, and their Foot drawn within the Retrenchments.

Further informing, That upon *Tyrconnel's* Death, a Commiſſion was produced under the late King's hand, which Mr. *Plowden* (formerly one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue) had brought lately from *France*, impowering Sir *Alexander Fitton*, Sir *Richard Neagle*, and the ſaid *Plowden*, Juſtices of *Ireland*.

And a further Account was given, That divers Perſons were ſeized and made Priſoners in *Lymerick*, by the order of the *French* General *Uſſone*, for having made ſome Propoſals in order to a timely Surrender. Upon which the General ſent them word by a Trumpet, *That if they put any Man to death for having a mind to come over to him, he would retaliate it on the* Iriſh *Priſoners that had been lately taken, and were now in his power.* Of which indeed there were a great many, and ſome of no mean quality in Titles, beſides Officers of conſiderable note, upon the account of their late Commands in the *Iriſh* Garriſons or Army.

On the 16th Sir *John Hammer* joyned the General with five Regiments of Foot from

Cork, and the Neighbouring Garrisons; as also some other Re-inforcements from divers adjacent places, as well Horse as Foot.

The same day Major-General *La-Forest* was sent out with a strong Detachment to meet the Cannon, but with some impatience had been expected from *Athlone*, under the Convoy of Colonel *Loyd*'s Regiment; and though in the mean time a great deal of Rain fell, yet it nothing abated the Courage of the Officers and Soldiers, to go on in prosecuting the intended Siege of *Lymerick*.

To further whose purpose, a Squadron of *English* Ships were in the *Shannon*, who made themselves Masters of a *French* Ship of considerable Burthen, which had taken in *St. Ruth*'s Horse and Equipage, in order to carry it for *France*; after which they braved the City of *Lymerick*, by coming almost within Cannon shot of it.

Whilst these things were doing and the Lord Justice *Coningsby*, who had been to concert Matters in the Army, was returning from *Dublin*, the Militia were in a readiness to keep those Parts in quiet, consisting of 1000 Foot, and 500 Horse and Dragoons, having with them 3 Field-pieces; whilst others of the Militia of the neighbouring Counties were advancing to augment their Number, and make them up 3000 effectual Men, under the Command of the Earl of *Granard*, their business being likewise to secure such Places as might fall into their hands by force, or being abandoned by the Enemy.

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The *Engliſh* Army having been ſome time retarded at *Carrick-en-Leſh*, in expectation of the heavy Cannon, upon its arrival in the Camp, marched on the 25th of *Auguſt* nearer to *Lymerick*, and took in divers places by the way, and eſpecially thoſe near *Lymerick*.

In one Fort new built, and Garriſon'd with 600 Men, made great ſhew of Reſiſtance, yet upon an Attack made by 8 of our Granadiers, after they had fired upon them, killing one of our Men, they made a running Retreat, and by a Covert-way got within their Flank-lines drawn about the Town.

Whilſt the Army was preparing for a formal Siege, a conſiderable Detachment of Foot and Horſe, with ſome Cannon, was ſent under the Command of the Prince *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, to take in *Caſtle Conel*, where the Enemy had a Garriſon.

Another Party was ſent to take in three other Caſtles which the Enemy had garriſon'd on the River below the Town, and enterprized them with good Succeſs; yet at the firſt coming on of our Army before *Lymerick*, ſeveral Field-pieces and Cannon were planted ſo advantagious to the Enemy, that playing upon a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Horſe, they obliged them to draw off to a further diſtance; yet our Men advanced to *Cromwel's* Fort, which was quitted, as alſo was the Line of Communication they had made to the Church, retiring within the Retrenchments that were better ſecured by the Cannon of the Town. However, to come into Action, a De-

tachment of 80 Granadiers were commanded to attack one of their Out-works, which was a new Fort guarded by 600 Men, notwithstanding upon the approach of our Granadiers, having discharged their Pieces, they fled by a Covered-way into the Town, and left us Masters of the Fort; yet our Men pushing on, pursued the Fliers, killing some, and taking about 20 Prisoners, losing but one Man in the Action; and the same Night Colonel *Donep*, a Commander of the *Danish* Horse, was killed by a random shot.

On the 26th of *August* the heavy Cannon and Mortars came up, and our Men began to work on the Lines of Communication, and the next day the Batteries were raised against *Thomond*-Bridge, whilst the Prince *Hesse Darmstadt* march'd with a Detachment of Horse, Foot and Drrgoons, and 3 Pieces of Cannon to attack *Castle Connel*; and Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*, with another detach'd Party, marched to *Carrick Gunnel*, which Surrendred upon the first Summons, the Garrison consisting of 250 Men, being made Prisoners of War. And our light Frigats with Ammunition and Provision came to an Anchor within sight of *Lymerick*; which the Besieged taking for Succours from *France*, were mainly heightned with Joy; but upon being undeceived, were as much dejected.

Castle Connel, a very strong Fortress, was surrendred to the Prince, and several other small Castles at divers times, in all which were taken about 900 Prisoners.

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The Siege began by this time very much to ſtreighten *Lymerick*, inſomuch that the Beſieged could not without great difficulty have any conſiderable Communication with their Parties abroad; for their Horſe had been removed by our ſhot from their Camp that was under the Cannon of the Town, and obliged to march a great way further; yet they appeared very vigilent in guarding the Paſſes of the *Shannon*, poſting their Troops upon many of the Fords, and frequently ſent their Scouts along the further Bank, to obſerve the motion of our Men, and to give notice to their Main-Guards, if they perceived them about to make an Attempt for paſſing it. However, that little availed, as will by and by appear.

The reducing of *Lymerick* being firmly reſolved, our Men went on vigorouſly with the Works, making a Line of Contravallation with 4 Forts, for the better defending it from any Attack the Enemy might make upon it in their Sallies, and raiſed new Batteries on the Right, almoſt in the ſame place where the Attack was made upon the place the laſt year, the largeſt of them being within Carbine-ſhot of the Wall, in a place where it was held not to be extraordinary ſtrong; and indeed the Cannon being mounted, and playing furiouſly againſt it, made the Stones ſhiver, and with a few Balls rent it in ſeveral places, that the Breaches began to appear at a great diſtance, whilſt the Bombs thrown into the Town made great havock, ſo that the Flames of the fired Houſes frequently aſcending very dreadful, e-

ſpecially when it happened in the Night time, ſo that it might be diſcerned for many Miles round the Country, and divers were killed by the breaking of the Shell, blowing up and beating down of Houſes, and amongſt thoſe that had their lot to fall this way, was the Lady *Dillon*, and a great many were wounded and diſabled from the Service; ſo that according to the report of ſome Deſerters, they began greatly to murmur, eſpecially the Militia, who had been forced thither after the Battel of *Aghrim*, complaining that their Wives and Children in their abſence, were many of them in very great diſtreſs; and unleſs they might have liberty ſpeedily to go and take care of them, they muſt periſh for want: ſome of them urged the danger the place was in, and not likely to make a long Reſiſtance againſt ſo powerful an Army, that had all manner of Recruits and Supplies at hand, as occaſion ſhould require it; when on the contrary, they were ſhut up within Stone Walls, and could reaſonably expect none.

However, to diſſipate theſe Diſcontents, it was cauſed to be rumored abroad amongſt the Citizens and Soldiers, that the *French* were ſpeedily expected with large Succours; but when it appeared very difficult to gain Credit, that they could be that way effectually relieved, by reaſon we had ſeveral Frigats carrying a conſiderable ſtrength of Guns, and Men upon the River to hinder their coming up that way; likewiſe a prevailing and victorious Army in the Field, to obſtruct their putting

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in Succours by Land; it was then to quiet the Clamour, promiſed by Monſieur *D'Uſſon*, the *French* Governour, That the Militia ſhould be diſmiſſed if Succours did not come from *France* within 12 days.

But he failed them: or had he intended to have ſent them home, the difficulty of getting away would have been very great, if not impoſſible, had they not firſt had leave from the General; for it was apprehended they would have thruſt out a great many uſeleſs People to ſave their Proviſion, which occaſioned a watchful eye upon the Paſſes, that few could get away without permiſſion; yet ſome they thruſt into an Iſland in the River, being moſtly Proteſtants, where they muſt have ſtarved, had not our Men in compaſſion fetched them off.

During this care, and the vigorous carrying on of the Siege, further care was likewiſe taken for the ſuppreſſing the Parties abroad; whereupon 300 Horſe and Dragoons were ſent to re-inforce thoſe that were abroad, and bring into ſubjection the ſmall Garriſons the Enemy yet held out againſt their Majeſties in *Kerry*, and the neighbouring parts; and ſix Pieces of Cannon were likewiſe ordered for that Service; ſo that upon the approach of our Forces, moſt of them ſurrendred without oppoſition, and all the Country round about became free and open, ſo that the Country People brought in their Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, to the great refreſhment of our Army; and meaſures were taken for ſetling thoſe parts in their Obedience, the People

appeared every where to be highly pleaſed, as now being under a better aſſurance of ſafety from Plunder, and the future Inconveniencies of a War, that had waſted almoſt all they had; ſo that contrary to the uſual manner in this caſe frequently uſed, they were ſo far from flying, for the moſt part, with the little ſubſtance they had left, that the Villagers, and others that had taken Refuge there, met their Conquerours with Tears of Joy, and welcomed them as their Deliverers; Peace and Reſt being ever moſt ſweet and pleaſant to thoſe, who precipitating themſelves unadviſedly into Misfortunes, have had leiſure to conſider their Error; and by the ſharp convincing Arguments of Suffering, have known what it is to be raſh, in undertaking what they could not reaſonably expect to go through with, againſt the prevailing Arms of a powerful Nation, contending with which *Ireland* has always been ſucceſleſs.

Things being thus ordered, the Out-Parties, unleſs ſo many as could keep the places taken in Obedience, returned to the Camp, carrying thither ſome Priſoners of note; and amongſt others, the Lord *Caſtle Connel* was brought thither; where, notwithſtanding the advancing of the Seaſon, the Soldiers ſhewed much reſolution and cheerfulneſs in their Undertaking to carry on their Works, and manage all other Matters for the Accompliſhment of the main End of ſo brave an Undertaking; and though the Enemies great Guns from the Walls, Caſtles and Towers of the Town, kept a continual thundering; yet the great ſhot did not obſtruct

ſtruct the progreſs they made in their advances.

On the 30th of *Auguſt* 9 Mortars played againſt *Lymerick*, whoſe Bombs ſet fire to ſeveral Houſes; but the flame was ſoon extinguiſhed.

The next day 9 Pieces of Cannon were bent upon the Bridge to ruin it, and hinder thereby the Enemies Communication with their Camp: And that Night 2 Mortars more of 18 Inches Diameter, were placed in Battery; and two Batteries, one of fourteen, and the other of ten Pieces, all Twenty four Pounders, were finiſhed, and ſome Deſerters came over, who gave but a melancholly Account of the poſture of Affairs in the Town, as to their being badly armed, and worſe proviſioned.

Now whilſt the Siege went ſucceſsfully on, upon Advice that a great Party of Rapparees were drawn together in the County of *Kerry*, mixed with ſome of the Enemies Horſe, the General ordered Brigadier *Leviſon*, with 1500 Horſe and Dragoons to march againſt them, of which they had no ſooner notice, but they divided into two Parties for their better Retreat; and the Brigadier did the like, and with part of his Detachment purſued one of the Parties, whilſt Colonel *Nieuenhuys* did the like by the other; the Brigadier ſoon overtook his Party, which conſiſted of two Regiments of Horſe, and a great number of Rapparees, which our Men charged ſo deſperately, they making no conſiderable reſiſtance, that they were ſoon broken and in rout, moſt of them being killed or taken Priſoners, and a great Booty recover-

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ed which they had got in ravaging the Country. The Colonel did the like by the Party he purſued; which gave the Villages reſt from their fears of burning and plundering, &c.

Our Cannon and Bombs continuing to play againſt *Lymerick*, the former beat down thirty Yards of the Wall of the *Engliſh* Town on the *North-eaſt* ſide, diſmounting the Enemies Cannon, and laying them in Rubbiſh, whilſt the latter ſet fire to three of their Magazines, one of Brandy, and two of Biskets; the Fire laſting till Morning, and doing great damage, ſo that to ſave their other Proviſions, they haſtily removed them to more diſtant places; and their Horſe that Encamped along the River, being removed by the Guns of our Frigats, encamped between the Town and *Killaloo*, that they might be at hand to defend the Paſſages of the *Shannon*. And now the General reſolving the Army ſhould paſs the *Shannon*, in order to attack the *Iriſh* Horſe in the County of *Clare*, and to ſtreighten the Town on that ſide, the better to conceal the Deſign, a ſhew was made, as if he intended to ſhip away the heavy Cannon, and quit the ſmall Caſtles and outward Fortifications; which the Enemy taking for his being about to raiſe the Siege, gave a great ſhout for Joy. But that Night our Men laid the Pontons over the River, about a Mile above the Town, and early the next Morning the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, with a Detachment of Horſe and Foot, had paſſed over undiſcovered by the Enemy; but as ſoon as Brigadier *Clifford*, who lay with 4 Regiments of Dra-

Dragoons to guard the Paſſage, perceived our Troops had gained the Banks, he brought down his Men on Foot, their Horſes being at Graſs; but at the firſt Charge they fell into diſorder, and from that to open flight.

Being purſued by our Men, a great many of them were killed, ſome taken Priſoners in the flight, moſt of them flung away their Arms, and left their Tents, Baggage, Saddles, Bridles, and other Accoutrements to be divided amongſt our Men, with 2 Pieces of Cannon, and the Standard of *Maxwel*.

The Enemies Horſe that encamped higher near *Killaloo* taking the Alarm, drew out; but it was only to get time to take down their Tents, and cover their Baggage; for as ſoon as our Troops advanced towards them, and had paſſed the firſt Defile, they haſtily marched away in ſome diſorder towards the Mountains.

On the 15th of *September* the Lord *Lisburn*, as he was quitting the Trenches, was killed with a Cannon Bullet; and the next day Capt. *Taaf* came over from the Enemy, giving an Account, That the Town was almoſt ruined with our Bombs and great Guns; and that they had not above ten days Bread for Subſiſtance, the Garriſon not conſiſting of above 600 able Men.

Whilſt theſe things were doing, Col. *Michelburn* marched with a Detachment of his Regiment, 500 of the Militia, 2 Troops of Dragoons, and 6 Field-pieces, encamping at *Drumchiefle*, and then advancing towards *Slego*, which again was in the Enemies hands, beat

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in their Out-guards, and being joyned by the Lord *Granard*, who a little before had reduced the Castle of *Balymore*, that Garrison apprehensive of the danger they were in, capitulated almost upon the same Articles that were allowed to *Galloway*, including in the Capitulation the Castles of *Bellaby*, *New-Town*, and *Castle-Bourk*, which were to be taken care of, provided they Surrendred within 4 hours after Summons. And hereupon the Fort on the 15th of *September* was delivered up, and 600 Men marched out under the Command of Sir *Teague O Regan*, and left in the place 16 pieces of Cannon, and Col. *Michelburn* was constituted Governour: And now to return again to *Lymerick*.

Whilst the Siege was yet carried vigorously on, the General, with Lieutenant-General *Scravenmore*, being an the other side of the *Shannon* with 3000 Horse and Dragoons, and a proportionable Detachment of Foot marched into the County of *Clare* with 12 Field-pieces, and 7 or 8 days Provision, to oblige the Enemies Horse to fight, or drive them further from *Lymerick*; whereupon they not only avoided coming to Action, but many of them dispersed and disbanded, so that their number daily lessened.

Brigadier *Levison* with 250 Horse and Dragoons had fallen upon the Enemy in *Kerry*, where they were about 3000 strong, and routed them, killing a great many, and taking divers Officers Prisoners; by which means their Majesties Forces were entire Masters of the County: So that the General being now on

Clare

Clare ſide of *Lymerick* with a ſtrong Body of Horſe, 10 Regiments of Foot and 14 Pieces of Cannon; the reſt of the Army remaining under the Duke of *Wirtemberg* for the Security of the Works on the other ſide, on the 22d of *September* about Noon, our Troops drew up before the *Engliſh* Town, though the Enemies Cannon played upon them all the while from the Caſtle and ſeveral Towers, as alſo the ſmall ſhot from the Flankers and Outworks.

About four in the Afternoon the General ordered a Detachment to attack the Fort near *Thomond* Bridge. Whereupon the Enemy ſent two great Detachments out of the Town, to ſupport and defend thoſe that were in the Fort: but our Men marched on with ſuch Courage and Bravery, that notwithſtanding this Reinforcement, they bore down all before them, purſuing with hot Execution the flying Enemy over the Bridge, and brought ſuch a Terrour upon the City, that Monſieur *D'Uſſon*, the *French* Governour of *Lymerick*, durſt not lower the Draw-Bridge to let in his own Men, dreading leaſt ours ſhould enter with them; ſo that crouding on the Bridge in great numbers, our Men by perpetually pouring their Vollies of ſhot amongſt them, made a miſerable ſlaughter; inſomuch, that from the foot of the Bridge to the Draw-bridge, nothing was to be ſeen but heaps of dead Bodies diſcolouring the River with Blood, and 600 were computed to be killed in this Action, and about 130 taken Priſoners; amongſt whom was Col. *Skelton*, who being very much hurt, died ſoon after of his

of his wounds; and our Men during this hot dispute, being very much exposed to the fire of the Town, were about 300 of them killed and wounded, but none of note.

This resolute Enterprise of our Men brought such a Terrour upon the Garrison, that in the Afternoon a Parley was beaten round the Town, and notice was given, that the People were very much enraged against the *French* Governour for suffering so many Men to be cut off, by keeping them out of the City, that they had insulted, and could hardly be kept from using violence.

The beating this Parley was to desire a Cessation of Firing and casting in Bombs; which was allowed till 9 the next Morning, when the Colonels *Sarsfield* and *Wahop* came out, and desired the Truce might continue a day longer, and that they might send to the 1500 Horse commanded by *Sheldon* in the County of *Clare*, to know whether they would be included in the Capitulation; which was allowed: And on *Septemb.* 25. Col. *Sheldon*, and some of his Officers came to our Camp, and had leave given him to go into *Lymerick*, and consult with the Officers in Garrison; and the next day *Sarsfield* and *Wahop* came out again, and dined with the General, and Hostages were proposed to be exchanged, which being concluded on, the L. *Cutts*, Sir *David Collier*, Col. *Piper*, and Col. *Tiffany* were sent by the General; and the Town sent out the Lords *Westmeath*, *Trimelstown*, *Lowth*, and *Evagh*; so that the Cessation was continued, and the Garrison

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ſent out their Propoſals; but they were ſuch as the General could not approve of; and therefore inſtead of anſwering them, he ſent in twelve Articles which he would allow; and not to be unready to ſpeak his mind in another Language, in caſe the Truce ſhould be broken by their refuſal, he ordered the Cannon and Mortars to remain charged on their Batteries, ready to fire upon the firſt Command; which made the Beſieged more reaſonable in their Demands: ſo that the Commiſſioners for the Treaty coming forth again the ſame day, had a long Conference with thoſe appointed to treat with them by the General, and became more moderate.

A very good proſpect of Accommodation preſented at this time; for we had of their Priſoners taken in the laſt Action, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, and 6 Enſigns. And this being likely to be a general Treaty for the Settlement of the Kingdom, the Lords Juſtices ſet forward from *Dublin* to be aſſiſting at it, and arrived in the Camp the firſt of *October*, and after ſome Conferences with the Commiſſioners on the part of the Garriſon, and their Troops in the County of *Clare*, the Articles of Surrender of the City of *Lymerick*, and the Caſtles of *Clare* and *Roſs*, with all other Places and Caſtles that were at that time in the hands of the *Iriſh*, were on the Third of *October* concluded and agreed on, and ſigned by the General and Lords Juſtices on the one ſide, and by the *French* Governour, and the Perſons deputed by the

the Garrison on the other; and thereupon a Stone-Fort, and one of the Gates was put into the General's hands the same Evening; and the next day five of our Regiments marched into the *Irish* Town, it being among other things agreed, That the *French*, and such as are willing to go beyond the Seas, may continue in the *English* Town and the Island, till they can be Transported, and Shipping are to be got ready for that purpose.

And seeing upon the Articles of this Capitulation, the quiet and settlement of the Country consisted, and upon signing which, it entirely returned to its Obedience, it is requisite the Reader should not be ignorant at least of the Substance or Chief Matters contained in them: They consisting in two Parts, Civil and Military.

As for the Civil Part, it gave the Roman Catholicks the Exercise of their Religion, as far as was consistent with the Laws of *Ireland*, and as they enjoyed it in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, *&c.* and to all Persons in general that had been in Arms, or otherwise under King *James*, except forfeiting Persons out of the Kingdom, should be repossessed of what they could justly Claim, or were lawfully Entituled to in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and at any time since, by any Law or Laws that were in force in his Reign. And those of Trades or Callings to return to them, and Exercise them as in the Reign of King *James* the Second, on con-

condition they took the Oath of Allegiance made by the *Engliſh* Parliament the Firſt Year of their Majeſties Reign.

Merchants, and reputed Merchants, that were beyond the Seas, and had not born Arms ſince their Majeſties Declaration of *February* 1689. were included, and to have the ſame benefit if they returned within the ſpace of Eight Months after the Date of the Articles. As alſo were ſeveral Officers, *viz.* Colonel *Simon Lutterel*, Captain *Rowland White*, *Morice Euſtace*, and others who were gone beyond the Seas, upon the account of their Regiments remaining in *Ireland*, upon their returning in the ſpace of Eighth Months, and taking the Oath above-mentioned; and thoſe compriſed and ſo ſubmitting to the Government, to have General Pardons of all Attainders, Treaſons, and other Crimes and Offences againſt the Government, committed ſince the beginning of the Reign of King *James* the Second. And that all things that have happened ſince the War, whereby Troubles, Suits, or Vexations may ariſe, ſhould be paſſed over and indempnified to thoſe compriſed in the Articles to the Date thereof, to be mutual and reciprocal on both ſides.

Every Nobleman and Gentleman compriſed is allowed to ride with a Sword and Caſe of Piſtols, and to have a Gun for the Defence of his Houſe, or for Recreation; and that inhabited the City of *Lymerick*, or other Garriſons, might depart with their Goods, Chat-

Chattels and Provisions out of it, without being searched, or paying any Duties; and moreover, not to be compelled to leave their Lodgings in six Weeks ensuing the Date of the Articles. The Roman Catholicks that submit, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and no other. And if any Person or Persons, at any time break any of these Premisses, he shall shall not cause any other, not concerned in such Breach, to forfeit the benefit of them; and that such Persons as are included, shall have the favour of the Lords Justices and General, to use their Endeavours to have them protected from Arrests, Execution, Debts and Damages for the space of Eight Months. That Provision be made to enable Colonel *John Brown*, by restoring so much of his Estate and Effects as were taken away, to pay his Debts: The Matter to be stated, and agreed, *&c.*

Thus things proceeded of this kind advantageous for the quieting of the Minds of the People, and settling in Peace and Tranquility.

As for the Military Articles, the Substance of them were:

That any Persons willing to leave the Kingdom, might pass with their Goods and Families, except into *England*, *Scotland*; and for the Officers and Soldiers, and those called Rapparees, that are minded to go, Ships should be prepared to transport them, and days and places appointed for those that were willing

willing to go to declare their Minds to that purpoſe, and be reduced under their Officers that are to conduct them: And the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Officers that ſerve in *Ireland*, to be included in the Capitulation, for the Security of their Eſtates and Effects in the Three Kingdoms, if they are content to remain here, or for paſſing freely into *France*, or any other Country to ſerve, and Land-carriage and Shipping to be furniſhed for thoſe of all Conditions that are not Priſoners of War, that have a mind to be Tranſported, and they to be protected from all Wrongs and Injuries: And the Ships that are to Tranſport them, to be furniſhed with Neceſſaries for Horſe and Men, to be paid for by thoſe Tranſported upon their ſafe arrival in *France*, and Hoſtages were to be left for the ſafe return of the Ships, the danger of the Sea excepted; and till their Embarkation Quarters to be aſſigned them, they having Liberty to tranſport *Gratis*, including thoſe of their Officers Nine hundred Horſe; and for the Troops remaining behind, to diſpoſe of themſelves as they thought convenient, delivering up their Horſe and Arms to ſuch as the Generals ſhould nominate to receive them. Horſe-Provender for thoſe that were to be Tranſported, to be bought at the King's Rate, and all Neceſſaries to be had without moleſtation. And all thoſe Priſoners of War, on both ſides, that were in the Kingdom of *Ireland* on the 28th of *September*, to be ſet at Liberty; the General promiſing his Endeavour

vour for the Release of those likewise in *England* and *Flanders*: And Medicines and other Necessaries be furnished for the sick and wounded. And that Notice of these things upon signing, be sent to *France*, and those that are to pass thither not to be stopped upon the account of Debt, or any other pretence: And that *French* Ships for Transportation shall freely resort to any Parts, and have Passports; and upon the arrival of such Ships a free Communication shall be between it and the said Troops, more especially for those who have Passes from the Fleet, and Monsieur *de Tameron* the Intendant; in consideration of which the Town of *Lymerick* was to be put into the Hands of the General, or whom he shall appoint; *viz.* the *Irish* Town, except the Magazine and Hospital, upon the Day of signing: But the *English* Town, with the Island and free Passage to *Thomond*-Bridge, to be in the Hands of the *Irish* Garrison, or those that shall come from *Clare*, *Cork*, *Kerry*, *&c.* till a Conveniency offer to Transport them. And that no Disorders might happen between the Garrisons, the *Irish* Troopers were to remain in the *English* Town and Island, until they should Embarque on the Fifty ships that should first go to *France*, and to keep from any Injury on either side, under pain of Punishment. And when they are to march, they may march out together, or at sundry times, as opportunity of Embarking requires, with Arms, Baggage, Beat of Drum, Lighted Match,

Match, Buller in Mouth, Colours flying, Six Brass Guns and Two Morrars, with some Ammunition and other Stores, and that an Inventory of the Ammunition shall be given to that end, the Day after the signing.

The Magazines and Provisions to remain in the Hands of those appointed for their care, for the subsistance of the *Irish* that are to pass for *France*, and they to be further furnished, if occasion required. And a Cessation of Arms at Land and Sea to be had, in respect to the Ships, either *English*, *Dutch* or *French*, to be used in the Transportation, until they are returned to their Harbours; and that sufficient Passports shall be on both sides as to Ships and Men; and that any violating the Cessation shall be punished, and Satisfaction made for the wrong; and that Persons should be sent to give the *English* and *French* Ships notice of this Cessation of Arms for the time; and Hostages be given on both sides: And if there happen any Change in the Government, or Command of the Army, before the Capitulation be fully Executed, it shall yet stand in force.

This being briefly the Heads and Substance of these famous Articles, I shall now proceed to what ensued upon so happy a Juncture, in which the Nation had so great a Promise of Peace and Tranquility, which has since raised its drooping Head from the Dust.

About

About the time of this Agreement, News came that divers *French* Men of War, with Transport-Ships, were on the Coast, and endeavoured to put into some places, though very distant from *Lymerick*; but either not well knowing the Harbours, or being fearful, as having no certainty of what had happened, they continued cruizing, being seen sometimes off one place, and at other times off another, as being doubtful and uncertain of their enterprizing any thing to the end for which they came; as perhaps, having intelligence that a Squadron of our Men of War, under the Command of Sir *Ralph Delaval*, was making towards *Ireland*, to prevent any evil design they might have, notwithstanding the Capitulation, considering on our part, that the *French* Maxim is much the same with that of the *Ottoman Port*, *viz.* To consider nothing against their Interest; but in the firmest Peace to take all the advantages of open Hostility, where any thing offers that may render their Attempts successful. But whether they sooner or latter had an account of what had happened at *Lymerick*, and that with the rendering up that important place, all their Measures had been broken, considering in those Articles, the few places of no considerable strength were included, we determine not; but certainly so it happened, they attempted nothing worthy of note on the Coast of that Kingdom, but kept out at Sea as well as they could.

During

During the cruizing of the *French*, we had at length certain knowledge that they had notice of what had happened, *viz.* that *Lymerick* had submitted, and with it all those Places that yet held out, if in the time limited, they, by Surrendring, took the benefit of the Articles agreed on, which occasioned a greater Security in them, as to the fear of being attacked by our Men of War; because in one of the Articles it was agreed, that such of the *Irish* and *French* as had a mind to leave the Kingdom, and go for *France*, might stay to expect a free Passage thither, without interruption, and then they more boldly appeared upon the Coast of *Kerry*, being discerned from the Hills and Cliffs, to be about 25 Sail of Men of War, with some Fire-ships, and 25 Transport-ships, and that it might be taken, that their design in coming at first, was no other than to carry off the *French* and *Irish* that were unwilling to stay, *Monsieur D'Usson*, the late *French* Governour, took his first opportunity to give notice of their being there to Major-General *Talmash*, who had been appointed by the General to Command at *Lymerick*; and upon mature deliberation, it being thought more convenient to suffer such as would transport themselves in *French* Ships, than trust any of ours in the Enemies Port on that Account, at last it was agreed, that the Transport-ships might come into the River *Shannon*; but the Men of War and Fireships to keep out at Sea; and that those Transport-ships

ſhould have liberty to take on Board ſuch as would freely imbark.

In the mean while divers *Iriſh* Gentlemen, and Perſons of Quality, who it was by ſome ſuppoſed, would have embraced this voluntary Exile; conſidering, perhaps, how the *French* had inſulted them in their own Country, and expecting worſe Treatment when they ſhould be more abſolutely under their Juriſdiction, reſolved not to truſt their kindneſs by leaving their Native Country, but rather choſe to rely upon the kindneſs of a Generous Prince, whoſe Word in all things is inviolate, and thereupon ſpontaniouſly came in, and took the Oath of Fidelity to their Majeſties: Nor were the Rapparees, who are accounted the moſt obſtinate of the *Iriſh*, behind hand in this: For divers of their Chiefs conſidering their Safety depended upon a ſpeedy Submiſſion, thought it their beſt way to lay hold of the Grace offered, leaſt ſuch a favourable opportunity might for ever be out of their power; and thereupon reſolving to lay hold on it, laid down their Arms, and ſubmitted to Mercy, cauſing many others of their Subalternates to do the like, and bring in their Arms; inſomuch that Roads that a little before lay unfrequented by Travellers for fear of this rapacious ſort of People, were again frequented, and thoſe that had been ſo terrible to them, now proved their Guards in many places, to protect

tect them againſt ſuch as yet held out, by which means the face of things ſeemed wonderfully changed, and a Country that a little before had been ſo bloody a Scene of War, now promiſed, and gave a large proſpect of a durable Peace, attended with Plenty, and a greater Advancement by Trade than ever, in conſideration of a greater aſſurance of Security given, eſpecially to the Proteſtants, by the glorious Succeſs of their Majeſties Arms, than has been in the former Reigns.

Although *Sarsfield*, *Sheldon*, and others; who centered their Fortunes and Intereſt in the late King, who had mainly raiſed them by his Favours, expected to draw after the greater part of the Diſciplined Soldiers to be diſpoſed of in the Service of the *French* King, as alſo ſome of the Gentry and Nobility; yet they miſſed of their aim.

Matters being thus brought to a Concluſion in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, care was taken to put our Troops into Winter Quarters, who by ſuch extraordinary Enterprizes ſo ſwiftly ſucceeding each other, were ſomewhat haraſſed, and required for the recovery of their Strength and Health, more Refreſhment and Eaſe than the Field could any ways afford them.

And in this ſuch order and care was taken, that none ſhould be endamaged in the Quarters; but if any ſuch thing happened by any Oppreſſion or Unrulineſs of the Officers or Soldiers, the Party grieved, upon Complaint to thoſe appointed to inſpect and regulate theſe Affairs, ſhould have ſpeedy redreſs.

That the fears of the Countries about *Lymerick*, might be at an end, the *French* and *Iriſh* that reſolved for *France*, were furthered by the *Engliſh*, by way of Friendly aſſiſtance for their Embarkment on ſuch Ships as were ordered or allowed to carry them to their deſired Ports.

The Lords Juſtices received an Account on the firſt of *November*, from Major-General *Talmaſh*, That the *French* and *Iriſh* marched out of the *Engliſh* Town on the firſt of the ſaid Month, and part of them embarked on the *French* Ships that were permitted to come up the River *Shannon*, in order to tranſport them.

The General, after the many glorious Succeſſes that Crowned their Majeſties Arms under his Command in ſo ſhort a time, arriving at *Dublin*, was received ſeveral Miles from that City, by a great Body of the Gentry on Horſeback; and approaching through the loud Shouts and Acclamations of the crouding People, was received at the Gates

Gates by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and highly welcomed, and the Ceremony performed upon the occasion of his coming to that Capital City, ended with a general Joy, and the highest Marks of Respect to a Person who had been so serviceable to the Kingdom.

His Majesties Birth-day and the Anniversary of the Powder-Plot, were likewise observed with all imaginable Demonstrations of Loyalty, and Marks of Firmness to the Protestant Religion.

Nor were some of the Papists wanting to express their Satisfaction to see the Hero, who had been so mainly Instrumental in restoring them that Peace they had so rashly forfeited; and had leisure during almost a three Years, to repent of the trouble they had given the Kingdom, and of the Losses themselves sustained.

Whilst this Joy lasted, care was taken to order the Garrisons, and provide them with such Necessaries where they were wanting, as might serve for the Winter Stores, and put the Soldiers in a good plight. Nor was the Joy for these Successes bounded in this Island, but spread into remote Countries; so that in the Camps of the Allies the Cannon was fired, and all other Demonstrations of a high satisfaction for the Success of their Majesties Arms were set on foot: though the *French*

Commanders, especially in their Camps, laboured to extenuate these brave and vigorous Undertakings, crowned with such ample Success, least it could dishearten and abate the Courage of their Men, who already by their frequent deserting, seemed to grow weary of a War, wherein they too plainly found, that instead of what they formerly gained by Plundering, and laying defenceless Places waste, they must expect nothing but Blows, and severe Treatment.

On the First of *November* following these Transactions, the *Irish* Entirely left the *English* Town of *Lymerick*, Embarking on the Transport-ships in the *Shannon*; when Sailing for *France*, one of those Ships having on Board Four hundred Men, besides Stores and Furnitures of divers kinds, running foul on a Rock overset, and about One hundred Men were drowned, though no diligence was wanting to endeavour their preservation.

Upon the marching out of the *Irish*, our Soldiers marched in, and Garrisoned the *English* Town, and now Sir *David Collier* was made Governour of the City of *Lymerick*, and the Lord *O Brian* of the County of the said City. And on the Sixth of this Month the *French* Squadron, consisting of Eighteen Men of War, Six Fire-

ships,

ſhips, and Twenty Tranſport-ſhips, who brought about Ten thouſand Arms, Wine and Brandy for Sale, and much Proviſion, fell down about Two Leagues below *Scattery*, *viz.* the Men of War, but their Tranſport-ſhips were ſuffered to remain nearer, to take in Proviſions and other Neceſſaries for Tranſportation of the People they were to take on Board. And Major-General *Talmaſh* having ſettled and ordered things to the beſt Advantage in the City, gave place to the new Governour, and departed for *Dublin*, where he was received with many Expreſſions of Joy, according to the true merit of his Courage and Conduct in this War.

Upon this great turn of Fortune, many of their Ringleaders going away in the *French* Ships, the Rapparees found themſelves abandoned, and in great Diſtreſs, ſo that they were conſtrained to come in and ſubmit; ſo that the face of things appeared to be ſtrangely changed, Uproar and Confuſion being turned into a calm Peace; ſo that moſt of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Regiments, *&c.* prepared to Embark for *England*, where they ſoon after Arrived, and paſſed for *Flanders*, where they were for the Winter Seaſon quartered advantagiouſly in divers Towns, to hinder the Incurſions of the *French*.

The General having put an end to the War of *Ireland*, being highly careſſed and treated in *Dublin*, Embarked for *England* on the *Monmouth* Yatch, where he received the Applauſe and high Commendations of the People in all places where he paſſed. The King received him very graciouſly, and Created him Earl of *Athlone*, *&c.* The Parliament likewiſe ſent their Thanks to him for the good Service he had done, deſiring him to Communicate the ſame to all the Officers that had ſerved under him in this Expedition: And he, together with them, was highly Entertained at a Noble Treat by the City of *London*.

The Soldiers now returning, a Proclamation was Iſſued forth for their well abearing and behaving themſelves in their March, Quarters, and making due Payment. And ſo great was the Joy of the *Iriſh* Nobility and Gentry for reſtoring that Kingdom to Peace and Tranquility, that in humble Gratitude they made the following Addreſs to his Majeſty, *viz.*

WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, crave leave in the firſt place to offer our moſt humble Thanks to the Divine Majeſty, by whom you Reign, for having Raiſed and Inſpired your Majeſty for the Deliverance of

theſe

these Oppressed Nations, and for preserving Your Royal Person, so frequently exposed to danger, but never in greater than in the Kingdom and Cause of the Protestants in IRELAND: *What was then so graciously undertaken by Your Majesty in Person, is now so happily finished by the Success of Your Arms, that we owe to Your Majesty's Courage and Conduct, next to the Divine Providence, the Restoration of our Religion and Civil Rights and Liberties.*

We beseech Your Majesty to Accept this Recognition as the first Fruits of our Redemption, till we are able to make a more Solemn and Parliamentary Acknowledgment to Your Majesties Just Title to our Allegiance, not only in Right of this Crown, but in Gratitude to our great Deliverer and Conquerer of Your Majesty's Enemies. We are sure Your Majesty will effectually preserve those You have so generously Delivered; and we hope Your Majesty shall never have occasion to doubt the steady and united Affections of the Protestants of IRELAND *in the Service of your Crown and Dignity, from Principles of Inclination, Duty and*

Interest; all which makes us unanimously and heartily to pray for the Sacred Person, Victorious Arms, and Just and Gentle Government of King WILLIAM *and Queen* MARY, *with Peace and Continuance over us.*

On the Two and twentieth of *December*, *Sarsfield* having got together Two thousand six hundred Men, Women and Children, set Sail from *Cork* for *France*: he thought to have carried a greater Number, but was deceived by their Deserting him; as did the whole Regiments of *Mac Dermo*, *Brian O Neal*, and Colonel *Felix O Neal*, upon the Advice they received of the ill Treatment of the *Irish* that were already Landed in *France*, where the Officers were generally displaced, or made to serve in lower Stations, even to Common Soldiers, and *French* Men set over them.

Ireland being now in a fair way to a Settlement, Colonel *Foulk*, Governour of *Dublin*, had Orders to Disband the *Irish* Regiments that came over to us upon the Surrender of *Lymerick*, except Fourteen hundred which were appointed for the Emperour's Service; the which, though they professed a great willingness to serve their Majesties, they submitted to, and had Two Cobs a Man given them *Gratis*, most of them

them going to their Habitations or Employments.

On the Three and twentieth of *January*, being the first day of the Term, the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Porter*, Lord Chancellour, and *Thomas Conningsby* Esquire, Lords Justices of the Kingdom, came to the Court of *Kings Bench*, accompanied by divers of the Privy Council, and other Persons of Quality; where they took the Oaths, and Subscribed the Declaration required by the late Act of Parliament made in *England*: After which the Judges of other Courts, and Persons of different Quality and Employments did the like.

About this time there happened an Extraordinary Storm, which did much Damage at Land, but more by Sea: The *Adventure of London* was cast away on the Coast, and all her Men drowned. A Vessel laden with Corn was driven from her Anchor in the Road, and beaten to pieces, but her Men saved, and divers other Shipwracks were driven on shoar in the Ports of this Kingdom.

And now the Poor being very numerous, by reason of Losses in the War, care was ordered every where to be taken of them till they could better provide for themselves, having convenient Houses appointed

ed for their shelter. And the Militia of the Country was reviewed, to know in what Condition it stood. And the Lords Justices issued out a Declaration, Prohibiting any Officer, Clark, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, depending upon their Majesties Treasury, either by himself or any other, to use in part, or in whole, directly or indirectly, to buy any Arrears or Debenture due to any Officer, Soldier, or any Person or Persons that have been Employed in their Majesties Service the preceding War, upon pain of forfeiting the benefit of every Contract or Agreement for such Arrears which shall be paid to the Party to whom they are due, when the same shall come to be paid; as also upon communication of such a Fault, be dismissed from his or their Employment, and declared being uncapable of serving in the Treasury for the future.

This saved a great many Officers and Soldiers much Money, who to supply present need, would have taken a small matter for what was after paid them to the full. And now though it had been stipulated and agreed by several Articles made with the Garrison of *Lymerick*, *Galloway*, &c. That all Arms were to be delivered up, unless such of the Nobility and Gentry as were allowed them for Defence of their Houses, &c.

And

And this not being punctually observed, a Proclamation was issued out by the Lords Justices, to command all Persons who had any to Surrender, or cause to be Surrendered to the Sheriff of the City, Town, or County, or to the next Justice of the Peace, all their Fire-Arms, Swords, Pikes, Half-Pikes, Halbards, Partisans, Skenns, Bayonets, and all other Arms, Offensive and Defensive. And upon failure or contempt, to be prosecuted to the utmost Severity of the Law: a Reward of Ten shillings was likewise proposed to any Person who should, after the Tenth of *March*, discover any Arms; and the Concealer to be prosecuted at the next Assizes as a Contemner of their Majesties Royal Authority, to be looked upon as Disturbers of the Peace, and to forfeit the Benefit of the said Articles.

This made a great many of the Papists bring in their Arms, for fear of a Discovery, which they had kept till now perhaps to so sinister an end: so that by this means the Peace being better assured, the Protestants found themselves out of danger; the Husbandmen manured their Ground with cheerfulness, as not doubting to reap the benefit of their Labours, which they had been long debarr'd, to the undoing of many Thousands. The Artificers fell again to their respective Crafts with courage:

rage. So that the Land casting off its bloody ſtain, laboured to forget its ſorrow; and though the uſual Trade with *France* was prohibited, yet from *England*, *Scotland* and *Spain*, all Neceſſaries were brought that uſually ſupplied the Kingdom from abroad. And that they might yet be more eaſie, ſome illegal Proceedings being repreſented to the Lords Juſtices, they put forth a Proclamation for ſuppreſſing them, running to this Tennor; *viz.*

THAT the Lords Juſtices being informed that ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Magiſtrates, preſuming on their Power in the Countries, have by colour of their Authority, in a moſt Illegal and Arbitrary Manner, contrary to the known Laws of the Kingdom, diſpoſſeſſed ſeveral of Their Majeſties Subjects, not only of ther Goods and Chattels, but of their Lands and Tenements; They therefore Command and Require all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magiſtrates, to forbear ſuch Illegal Proceedings, and not to Intermeddle with the Right, Property, Title, or Poſſeſſion of the Eſtates, Goods, or Chattels of any of Their Majeſties Subjects, other than by due Courſe of Law

they

they are required, and as they ſhall be able to juſtifie.

This was thrice proclaimed in all the Market-Towns that every one might take notice of it, and have Redreſs of their Grievances, if any ſhould afterward be committed upon them, or their Poſſeſſions; yet it extented not to the prohibiting the ſearching for, and taking away of Arms.

And the better to Confirm and Inform all ſorts of People, being Dutiful and Loyal, in their Majeſties good Intentions towards them, their Majeſties Proclamation was publiſhed in the following words, *viz.*

WHereas *by an Act made in Our Parliament at* Weſtminſter, *in the firſt Year of our Reign, Entituled,* An Act for the better Security and Relief of their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects of *Ireland, it was amongſt other things Enacted, That all and every Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, ſhould be abſolutely Diſcharged and Acquitted of and from the payment of all the Quit-Rents, Compoſition-Rents, Hearth-money, Twentieth-parts Payments, and other chief Rents, ariſing or payable out of any Houſes,*

ses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rectores, Tythes, or Church-Livings, incurring or becoming due to us at any time after the Five and twentieth Day of December, 1688. *until the said Kingdom of* Ireland *should by Us be declared to be Reduced, and the War and Rebellion there ended: We have now, pursuant to the said Act of Parliament thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue out this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, That the said Kingdom of* Ireland *is reduced to Our Obedience, and the War and Rebellion there ended. And We do hereby Will and Require, that all and singular such Rents and Payments, and all other Duties payable to the Crown, which shall henceforth grow, incur, or become due, be duly answered and paid unto Us, in such manner, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as if the said Act had not been made.*

Dated the 3*d* of *March*,
1 6 9$\frac{2}{3}$.

And

And to the end that none of the *Irish* might be ignorant of what was intended for the good of the Nation, another Proclamation was publiſhed in all the chief Towns of the Kingdom, To Aſcertain a Day to thoſe that ſhould be diſtinguiſhed to be comprehended within the Articles of *Lymerick*, *&c.* To ſhew their ſaid Rights and Claims to the ſaid Articles; the Lands and other Matters they deſire Reſtitution of, with the Place of their Being and Situation; and that they ſhould have fair Hearings and favourable Conſtructions made on their Claims and Petitions: The Days and Places of Hearing to that purpoſe be ſet and appointed, that none might pretend any miſtake on that account, not to come provided with ſufficient Proof and Teſtimony of ſuch their Rights and Claims, according to the Tennor of the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Galloway*, *&c.* And that ſeeing ſeveral Proteſtants did inhabit *Galloway* and *Lymerick*, during the Sieges of thoſe Places, it was required that three Witneſſes ſhould give Teſtimony as to the Premiſſes, one of them to be a Proteſtant, in every particular matter for proof of each Perſons qualification, as to the Articles, who claims to have been within the ſaid City or Town, and thereby to be compriſed within the ſaid Articles, or either of them.

And on the Sixth of *April* the Lord's Juſtices of the Council and Kingdom ſat to hear

hear and examine the Claims exhibited before them, by such Persons as made their Application to them, sitting *Munday*, *Wednesday* and *Friday* weekly for that purpose. And that nothing might be wanting to encourage and promote the Trade of the Kingdom, Ships daily arrived in the Ports with Provision and other Necessaries, insomuch, that after a long Scarcity, Plenty began again to be restored to a prospect of a greater height than ever, by which the Calamities and Sufferings appeared to vanish, and the Joy of the People, the Protestants especially, to be restored more than ever, especially under the Conduct and Government of Affairs of those prudent Persons that are put into Power and Trust.

The Kingdom of *Ireland* thus settled, and in a fair way to Happiness, his Majesty was in *Flanders*, drawing his Forces together to prosecute his Victories on that side, and compleat the Felicity of his Kingdoms, when in the mean while some ill Men of restless Spirits at home, were labouring under hand to disquiet us by endeavouring to hold Correspondence with the Common Enemy, and Encouraging him to invade their Native Kingdoms; but Providence, as at all times, so now more particularly, timely discovered their dark Projects and sinister Designs, whereupon many were apprehended and imprisoned in divers places, in order to be brought to

Justice

Juſtice and Condign Puniſhment; yet this did not ſo much diſcourage the *French* King, but that he got his Fleet very early in a readineſs, as it is generally ſuppoſed to Invade *England*; but the Winds appeared to ſtand on our ſide, and kept them in their Harbours, contrary to their Expectations, though he had drawn down his Forces on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, &c. to Embark on his Men of War and Tranſport-ſhips, as occaſion ſhould offer.

Our Fleet in the mean while was haſtned out to oppoſe them, and the *Dutch* Squadrons with much Celerity joyned us, ſo that on the 19th of *May* they ſtood away to the South-weſt in ſearch of the *French* Fleet, and about ſix Leagues from *Cape Barfleur* got ſight of them, who with much preſumption bore down upon us, having the Weather-gage, the Wind at South-weſt; and about Eleven in the Morning they Engaged Admiral *Ruſſel*, who commanded our Red Squadron. The fight continued hot on both ſides till about Three in the Afternoon, *Turville* the *French* Admiral being very much worſted, and fearing to be hemmed in by our Blue Squadron; and the *Dutch*, who laboured to get the Wind of the Enemy, bore away, but not ſo ſpeedily but that the Blew Squadron had time enough to come in and Engage him about Six, ſo that another hot Diſpute continued till about Ten at night, the *French* making

making a Retreating fight, in which ſome of their Ships were blown up, and others ſunk: All Night it was very calm, and foggy the next Morning; and about Eight it began to clear up, the Wind at East-North-East, when the *French* Fleet appeared about Two Leagues to the Leeward of ours, much leſs in number than the day before, being but Thirty ſix Men of War, ſtanding away to their own Coaſt, whilſt ours purſued them; and both Fleets, upon a great Calm, came to an Anchor, the *Dutch*, who now had the Van, being within a League of them; and on the One and twentieth they weighed and ſtood away, and we after them; Admiral *Ruſſel* taking his Courſe towards *Barfleur*, having ſight of ſeveral Ships under the ſhoar; but by this time many of them were got into the firſt Harbours they came to; ſo that fear and too much haſte, cauſed ſeveral of them to run aground to prevent our Coming up with them. But it availed little, for Vice-Admiral *Delaval* hotly purſuing Fliers who put in, made under *Cape de Wick*, their Squadrons, being now broken and ſeparated, with much difficulty got in with light Frigats, Fire-ſhips, and Armed-Boats, and in ſpight of the Fire the *French* made from their Ships, and from their Platform on ſhoar. Captain *Heath* laid the *Royal Sun* of *France* on Board with his Fireſhip, and burnt her, being the *French* Admiral of 104 Guns; and Captain *Green* burnt the Conquerdant, of

102 Guns; and another Ship of 80 Guns was burnt by the Boats that were ſent out after the Men were taken from it, and ſome other Veſſels, with little loſs of Men on our ſide.

Captain *Fowle* attempted to burn the *Royal Sun*, but was ſet on fire by an accidental ſhot from the Enemy, ſuppoſed to be made red hot for that purpoſe. Monſieur *Gaberet's* Ship, Admiral of the *French* Blew Squadron, periſhed in the fight amongſt the reſt.

Whilſt theſe things were doing, Admiral *Ruſſel*, with the Red Squadron, ſtood with the Enemies Ships, who were got into the Bay of *La Hogue*, and ſent Vice-Admiral *Rook*, with a Squadron of Light Frigats and Fireſhips, and all the Boats he had with him, well armed, to burn the Ships he had there penn'd up; which ſucceeded ſo well, that Six were burnt that Night, and with the ſame Reſolution Six more were burnt the next Morning, Three of them being Three-deck'd Ships, carrying a great Force of Men and Guns, and the other Three from ſixty to ſeventy Guns: and one of Fifty ſix Guns was overſet, and utterly loſt: So that the whole number in that Bay was deſtroyed; the Men in the Boats on this occaſion behaving themſelves with much Bravery and Reſolution, inſomuch that they took poſſeſſion of ſeveral

of

of the *French* Ships, and turned the Guns upon the Platform that fired upon them from the Land, in the sight of the *French* and *Irish* Camp that lay near the shoar. Many of the *French* Seamen perished with their Ships, those on shoar refusing to fetch them off; and a great many were taken Prisoners. So that in the main we destroyed about One and twenty of their biggest Ships, and of other Frigats, Crafts, and Transport-ships, to the number of Thirty; and this without the loss of any Ship on our side, unless Fireships that were spent on the Enemy.

For this Signal Victory the Admiral caused a Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God to be held on Board the Fleet; and had the Wind been more timely favourably, few of the *French* that engaged had escaped. This happy News caused great Rejoycing in all their Majesties Dominions, and in the Courts of the Confederate Princes.

And now to shew God's more signal Favour and Mercy towards us, a Hellish Conspiracy was discovered, that had been carried on to destroy his Majesty beyond the Seas by Assassination, influenced by the greatest Persons in the *French* Court, to their Eternal Infamy, as it was deposed upon Oath; and this was undertaken by one *de Grandual*, a Captain of Dragoons in the *French* Ser-

Service, and one *Dumot* a *Walloon*, who had the last Year agreed together to kill the King; and for that purpose went to *Loo*, whilst his Majesty was there, but missing of their wicked purpose, they went back to *Paris*, and there remaining during the Winter, they engaged one *Leefdale* in the same pernicious Design, agreeing to Attack the King, either upon a March, or when he should ride out to see the Troops; but an Almighty Hand held them from their Executing what they so wickedly intended, and saved his Anointed to be a Joy and Comfort to his People, and a Scourge to the Common Enemy, who, though good at close Villanies, and purchasing of Towns, yet not to stand in Competition at fair Valour and Heroick Bravery, as has all along appeared by Retreats and strong Encampments, when urged to Battel in a fair Field; yet, no doubt, a short time will let us see the difference between true Manhood and Politick Delays and Precautions.

Ireland is now waiting to Receive her Right Honourable Lord Deputy with all the Demonstrations of Joy that a willing Nation can express, suitable to the great Expectations she has to be yet more happy under the Auspicious Conduct of so worthy a Hero, and wise Dispencer of Justice, and an Encourager and Propagator of the Protestant Religion, *&c.*

Thus

Thus we see, through God's Blessing upon their Majesties Arms, this Kingdom is once again in a happy way to be prosperous, and more entirely happy than ever.

FINIS.

Kewith preceding

THE HISTORY

Of the Present

Wars of Flanders.

THE *French* King having formerly broke all the Leagues and Truces that had been made with him by the Confederate Princes, and in time of open and avowed Peace, committed divers Hostilities, not only in the Palatinate, but in other Places on the *Rhine*, Territories of *Liege*, and Frontiers of *Flanders*; the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and Elector of *Brandenburgh*, finding themselves aggrieved, and not being able to get any Satisfaction or Redress for Injuries done, contrary to the Law of Nations, upon such Agreements by their Ambassadors at the *French* Court; upon the Revolution in *England*, and the *French* King's taking King *James* into his protection, and making great preparation for War in all his

Territories, took measures to unite themselves in a strict League and Alliance with the King of *England*, and other Princes, to oppose the Insults of an Enemy who had, the better to carry on his ambitious Designs, made an under-hand League with the *Turk*, the professed Enemy of Christianity, that they diverting the Arms of the Empire on the side of *Hungary*, he might have a greater facility to ravage and commit all manner of Mischiefs on this side: And now an open War is proclaimed against him, to oblige him to do Reason, and restore the Places he had unjustly taken in the time of a fair and firm Peace, and to disable him for the future, to Injure his Neighbours, to gratifie his Ambitious Ends and Designs in aspiring to universal Monarchy, which the projecting States-Men of *France* have Insinuated into his Ambitious Thoughts to grasp at.

Parties being now abroad on both sides, one of the *Netherland* Troops of 70 Men, on the 3d. of *May*, 1689. met with and defeated a *French* Party, of whom they killed 12, and took 16 Prisoners, putting the rest to a disorderly Flight: whereupon, and for other Considerations, the Governeur of the *Spanish* Provinces, caused the following Declaration to be published, *viz.*

'THat the *French* King after having violated all Treaties, and the Truce that 'has been Religiously observed on the part

'of

'of his Catholick Majesty, by many Acts
'of Hostility, which are sufficiently known
'to all *Europe*, had, to add to this former
'unjust Attempt, declared a War against
'*Spain*, without assigning any colourable
'Reason for the same, endeavouring to
'have the Alliance which his Catholick
'Majesty had made with the Princes his
'Neighbours for the Security and Peace of
'*Christendom*, pass for a Scandal, whilst the
'said *French* King in a most Inhumane
'manner, with unheard of Cruelties and
'Barbarities, destroys the States of the Em-
'pire, without having any regard to the
'Laws of Religion, War, or Sacred Faith
'of Capitulation; and that his Ministers
'employ all the Subtilty of their Nego-
'tiation to trouble the Harmony of *Chri-*
'*stendom*, and to bring down the *Ottoman*
'Forces for the destruction of *Hungary*,
'and to hinder the Conclusion of a Peace
'between the Emperor and his Allies, and
'the *Ottoman Port*. That his Catholick
'Majesty being thus unjustly attacked,
'commands all his Generals, and other
'Officers, to oppose the *French* with all
'their Force, and to fall upon them by
'Sea and Land, as Enemies, Aggressors and
'Breakers of the Treaties; and all his Sub-
'jects and Vassals of *Spain* who may be in
'the *French* Dominion, to retire from thence
'within 15 Days; forbids all Commerce
'and Correspondence with the Subjects of
'*France* upon pain of Death; declares all

'Goods, Moveable and Immovable, be-
'longing to them, confiscated; and re-
'quires all the Subjects of the *French* King,
'with their Wives and Families, to depart
'the Country within 8 Days from the Pub-
'lication hereof, upon pain of being made
'Prisoners of War, with Penalties to such
'as shall conceal them.

As for the War against *Spain*, the *French* King caused it to be proclaimed the Month before in all his Dominions, as he had done that against the Emperor, and *England*; and the Ministers who were stayed at the several Courts, for the Securities of each other, were exchanged, and Parties being abroad, many Skirmishes happened, wherein sometimes one, and sometimes the other, as Fortune threw the Palm, prevailed, and the Governour of *Flanders* made great Preparation for the Campaign, having this Year by the 3d. of *May*, 6000 Horse and Dragoons mounted, and the States-General got all things in a readiness for their Troops to take the Field; and now Matters began to come to an Earnest push.

The Elector of *Brandenburgh*'s Army on the 26th. of *June*, 1689. came before *Keyserwart*, and himself arriving in the Camp on the 12th. the Night following the Trenches were opened, and on the 24th. two new Batteries were begun, and the Besieged fired very furiously, which somewhat obstructed the *Brandenburghers* carrying

rying on their Work; that Night the Trenches were advanced 300 Paces, and Count *Charles* of *Sthomberg*, Lieutenant-General of the *Brandenburgh* Forces, and Adjutant-General *Nesmer* were wounded. On the 23d. the Trenches were carried within 50 Paces of the Ditch of the Town, and the next Day the Batteries were finished, and the Cannon and Bombs played, which set fire to a great Tower, and divers Houses. On the 25th. in the Afternoon the Governour Monsieur *Marcognet* beat a Parley, finding the *German* Soldiers of the Garrison inclining to capitulate, and the next Morning the Capitulation was signed and agreed on, That the Gates should be immediately delivered up: That all the *French* Officers and Soldiers should march out the day following, with Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, and Colours flying, *&c.* and to be conducted to *Luxemburg*, and that the *Germans* in Garrison might Retire, or take Service under his Electoral Highness, and accordingly on the 27th. the Place was surrendered.

Whilst these things were doing, the *French* Parties in the Palatinate committed great Ravages and Spoils, not being contented with the Plunder only, nor satisfied with the Execrable Barbarities they had before committed in those parts, reduced to Ashes the Cities of *Spires*, *Worms*, and *Oppenheim*, not leaving in those ancient and famous places one House stand-

ing; but a Party of *French* being sent out of *Bon* to burn the Village of *Houf*, the Country People fell upon them with such fury, that they killed about 60 of them, and took divers Prisoners.

And now the Armies being in the Field in *Flanders*, and moving towards each other, and the Confederate Army on the 25th. of *August*, Encamping near *Till* Castle, having sent out their Foragers, Prince *Waldeck* who commanded in Chief, had notice that the Marshal *d' Humieres* with his Army, which he had re-inforced some days before with 6000 Men, was on his march; whereupon the Foragers by the Sign given of firing several Pieces of Cannon were called in, and in the mean time the Enemies Vaunt-Guard attacked the Village of *Forge*, where 800 Men were posted under the Command of Colonel *Hedges*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Goes*, and the Major of the Regiment of *Hess*: This Attack lasted about two Hours, but being most *English*, they defended themselves very bravely, till Major *de Roo*, who was sent to give notice of it to the Lieutenant-Generals, *Webbenum*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, and *d' Huby*, who were with the Foragers, and to bring them back, came to their assistance with some Horse; whereupon our Men perceiving the whole *French* Army advance towards them, retired, fighting till they came to the Town of *Walcourt*, in which was posted a Battalion

of

of *Lunenburghers*, of Colonel *Linstanes*'s Regiment, and afterwards Re-inforced with a Battalion of Colonel *Holle*, the *French* attacked the Town very furiously with many Battalions, and several pieces of Cannon, which lasted two Hours and a half: Lieutenant General *Aylua* advanced with 3 Regiments towards the Town, of which he detached that commanded by the late Lieutenant-General *Talmash*, and the Lieutenant-General, the Earl of *Marlborough*, followed with the Troops of Guards, and two *English* Regiments; in the mean time Major-General *Slangenburg* advanced with a Detachment of Foot to the other side of the Town, which obliged the Enemy to retire in confusion, leaving behind them their Cannon and Ammunition, and a great many killed and wounded; of which take the following Account. Monsieur *de St. Galain*, Marshal of the Camp, and Monsieur *de Metz Tercelin* were killed with a Cannon-shot; the Chevalier *de Gorbet*, Brigadier and Colonel of the Regiment of *Champaigne*, mortally wounded; Monsieur *Tibergue*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, wounded. Of the Regiment of Guards, the Count *d'Antagnan* was killed, 4 Captains and 5 Lieutenants killed, 3 Captains and 11 Lieutenants wounded, the Major wounded, 1 Gentleman-Voluntier killed, and 2 wounded. In the Regiment of *Champaigne*, the Lieutenant-Colonel wounded, the Major mortally wounded, 2 Cap-

tains and 2 Lieutenants killed, 5 Captains and 7 Lieutenants wounded. In the Grenadiers an Exept of the Guards wounded. In *Vilpion's* Regiment of Horſe, 1 Captain killed, and a Cornet and Aid-Major wounded.

In *Gredier's* Regiment of Foot, 1 Captain killed, and an Aid-Major, 2 Captains and a Lieutenant wounded, and divers of them afterwards dyed of their Wounds: And in this Action the *French* loſt between 4 and 5000 Men, which put a Check to their Proceedings this Campaign.

After this Battel, Prince *Waldeck* removed his Camp to *Gerpins*, and the Marſhal *d' Humieres* retreated to *Fornies*; yet during theſe Tranſactions, the Marquis *de Boufflers* who had with him 3500 Foot, and 30 Squadrons of Horſe, took by Aſſault the Little Town of *Kockheim* on the *Moſelle*, and put moſt he found in it to the Sword.

Mentz being now beſieged by the Imperialiſts, the Counterſcarp was taken the 6th. of *September* 1689. and thereupon Preparations being made for a general Aſſault, the *French* Garriſon in it wanting Powder, beat a Parley on the 8th. and Hoſtages were accordingly exchanged; on the 9th. the Capitulation was ſigned, in purſuance whereof, the Place was the next day ſurrendered the Magazines being delivered up to ſuch Perſons as were appointed by the Duke of *Lorain*, to take an Account

of

of them, and so the Garrison, which at the beginning of the Siege consisted of about 10000 of their best Men, marched out, *viz.* 4500 Foot, 400 Dragoons, and 280 Horse, besides 6 or 700 Foot that were in small Parties with the Baggage, laden on 250 Waggons and Mules, and convoyed to *Landau* a great number of them, *viz.* 1500 being sick and wounded, and the Country People were ordered to demolish the Trenches and Out-works made during the Siege.

This good Success was succeeded by the surrender of *Bon*, which had been a considerable time besieged by the Elector of *Brandenburg*; for having sent a Detachment to joyn the Confederate Army before *Mentz*, and his Electoral Highness hearing of the surrender of that Place, having re-inforced them, he sent after 3 Salvo's of great and small Shot, a Trumpet to the Baron *d'Alsfelt* Governour of *Bon*, to acquaint him with the Issue of the Siege of *Mentz*, and to require him to surrender the Place; whereupon he sent Answer in Writing, He was not unwilling to treat: and thereupon several Messages passed that Evening, and the Day following, between the Camp and Town; but the Governour's Demands were such, as his Electoral Highness would not consent to, and so the Cannon, which had ceased during the Parley, played again very furiously, making great Breaches in the Walls and Works,

and the Trenches were opened against the Place; but at length the Governour being hard pressed, and despairing of Relief, surrendered on the same Conditions that *Mentz* had done.

And now the *Protestants* in *France*, wearied by the continued Persecution, armed in *Dauphin* to the Number of 2500, and forced their Passage through the *French* Territories, and had a very sharp Skirmish with the Forces under the Marquis *de Larre* that opposed them, of whom 3 or 400 were killed, and the Marquis dangerously wounded: And so passing through *Dauphin*, they passed the Mountains, and went into the Duke of *Savoy*'s Country, who assigned them places to inhabit in the Valley of *St. Martin*, which Success encouraged a second Company to Assemble in the Neghbourhood of *Lusane*, to the Number of 2000, and passing the Lake in Boats, got safe to *Evian*, beating all the Troops that opposed them in the way, they being composed mostly of the Militia, and since having their Antient Liberties and Privileges restored them by the Duke, they have Encreased to great Numbers, and done signal Services against the *French* Forces that have intruded themselves into the Country of *Savoy*.

Two Regiments of *Hussars* being quartered near *Sintzheim*, a Detachment of 600 were sent towards *Philipsburg*, who posted themselves in a Wood, except 30,

who

who advanced very near to the Place, and notwithstanding the Fire of their Cannon brought away the Cattle that were feeding there: the *French* Garrison thereupon sallied out, and being drawn by our Men as far as the Wood, were surrounded by the *Hussars*, who killed 300 of them, and took several Prisoners, among which was a Lieutenant-Colonel; and having on our side lost but 4 Men, the rest returned to their Quarters with 300 Head of great Cattle, and 500 Sheep.

The *French* still Ravaging the Palatinate, according to their wonted Mischievous way, burnt, about the middle of *September*, *Frankendale*, *Newstadt*, *Lewisheim*, *Peterspeim*, *Wachenheim*, *Darmstein*, and several other Places; as likewise a great many Villages in *Hundsruck*: and so, as to any other memorable Actions, ended the Year's Campaign of 1689.

Early in the Spring for the Year 1690. great Preparations were made for the carrying on the War with vigour and resolution, so that the whole Army in all parts was computed at 222000 effectual Men, viz. the Emperour 20000. The Elector of *Bavaria* 18000. The Elector of *Saxony* 12000. The Lantgrave of *Hess* 8000. The Circle of *Suabia* and *Franconia* 10000. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* 6000. The Elector of *Brandenburg* 20000. The Prince of *Liege* 6000. The Bishop of *Munster* 7000. The Elector of *Palatine* 4000. The Princes of *Lunenburg*

Lunnenburg 16000. The King of *England* 20000. The States-General 35000. The King of *Spain* in *Flanders* 25000. The Duke of *Savoy*, and the Troops of *Millaine* 20000. And now the more to confirm Matters, and consult the State of the War, the King of *England* passed the Seas to be present at the Congress of the Confederate Princes and Ambassadors at the *Hague*, and was received with all Triumphant Demonstrations of Joy: and the Elector of *Bavaria* being there, told the King at his Arrival, That he came thither to be disposed of by his Majesty, and therefore desired him to direct the Troops he is to command in such Stations and Methods as he should think most advantageous for the common Interest of *Christendom*, which he would prefer before all other Considerations whatsoever: and divers of the Princes and Ambassadors had Audience of his Majesty, and the Entertainment in all points was so Royal and Splendid, that *Holland* never shined with so great a Lustre of Majesty since it was a Nation.

During this great and weighty Conference, the *French* King took care to have his Army early in the Field; and though the Confederates were not wanting on their parts to draw out, and the King of *England* to give all the necessary Orders that possibly the Juncture of the time would allow, yet the *French* sat down before *Mons*, and although the Governour defended it with

with much Courage and Bravery of Resolution, yet the *French*, with the loss of a Great Number of their best Men, opened their Trenches, and encroached upon it under the favour of their Cannon, which played incessantly. But whilst the King was advancing to relieve it, the Towns-men, incited thereto by two Abbots, supposed to be bribed by the *French*, Mutinied, and compelled the Governour, much against his Will, to surrender upon Honourable Terms, marching out with Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying to *Brussels*, &c.

The Camps being now drawn near each other, on the 25th. of *May*, a Party of our Dragoons, of the Regiment of *Valenzar*, advanced very near the Enemy, and fell upon one of their Out-Guards, and cut them all off with the loss only of one Man on our side, and two or three wounded: the *French* had a design to have surprized by Treachery *Bruges* and *Newport*, and some other Places, which caused their Army to make Long and Hasty Marches towards *Ghent*; but their Correspondency was detected, and the Traytors seized, which frustrated their Design, so that they in as great hast marched back from *Deynse* to *Courtray*, which Place they begun to Fortifie.

The Duke of *Savoy* being Active in opposing the *French*, and resolving to beat them out of his Territories, battered *Carmagnole*, where the Enemy had a considerable

rable Garrison, and after 3 Hours playing the Cannon, the Besieged hung out a White Flag, and the Capitulation was agreed the same Evening, so that the next Day the Garrison marched out to the Number of 3000 Men, and 3 Pieces of Cannon, being pursuant to the Agreement; found in the place 1600 Sacks of Corn, and 800 Loads of Hay, with a considerable quantity of Ammunition; our Men also burnt several Hundred Loads of Hay, the Enemy had laid up in a Magazine near *Pignerol*; and the Garrison of *Montmelian* made a Sally, and forced a Passage through the *French* that had blocked up that Place, taking a great number of Cattle, and quantities of other Provisions; and Monsieur *Catinat* who commanded the *French* Army in chief in those parts, decamped from *Saluces* 3 Days before the Taking of *Carmagnol*, for fear the Army of the Confederates should fall upon him, retiring into the Valley of *Lucerne*, to destroy the Goods and Effects of the poor *Vaudois*, and sent the Duke of *Elbuff* with a Detachment of 11 Companies of Grenadiers, and 4 of Carbiners, 2 Squadrons of Dragoons, and 3 Men out of every Company of his Army to Ravage the Valley of *Angrogne*; but they were attacked by 100 *Vaudois*, commanded by Monsieur *Mallet*, who killed 500 of them, and took Colonel *Pellot*, and 3 other Officers, with the loss only of 8 Men, and 12 wounded.

Whilst

Whilst these things passed, on the other side the Mountains a Party of our Men fell on the *French* near *Floreff*, and cut off about 500 of them with little Loss on our side: The Account being in this manner, *viz.* Monsieur *de Bateville* having advanced to *Floreff* with 3500 Horse and Foot, he took the Little Fort the *Spaniards* held there to guard the Passage of the *Sambre*, but a Detachment of the Garrison of *Namure* coming presently after upon him, they charged and routed the *French*, killing a great many Officers and Soldiers, besides those that in their hasty Flight were drowned in the River; so that the *French* finding their Arms had but bad Success, took to the old way of corrupting those that were Intrusted by the Allies, and amongst others they tampered with one *Jacob Martinez Schephen*, of the Town of *Sluys*, and *Cornelius Roelants*; but the Correspondence was timely discovered, and those two Parties being detected, and tryed, were convicted of holding Correspondence with the *French*, in order to Betray or Fire that Important Place, for which the first of them were Hanged and Quartered, the other Hanged only, on the 16th. of *May* 1690. and so this under-hand Contrivance was defeated.

The *French*, about the beginning of *June*, advancing near *Mentz*, to spoil and ravage the Country, a Party of *Hussars* in Garrison there, sallied out and unexpectedly falling

falling upon them, killed about 1000, and took a great many Prisoners with much Booty: yet these were but small to what soon after happened; for Prince *Waldeck* having received Advice that the *French*, commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, were passing the [illegible] at a place called *Fremont*, [illegible] decamped the 29th. of *June*, from [illegible] and marched to *Pieton*, which River his Horse passed in the Night, and the Foot following, he the next day detached Count *Berlo*, to observe the Enemy, and ordered Count *Flodorp* to second him with another Body of Horse, Count *Berlo* charged several of the Enemies Squadrons very vigorously, but they being Reinforced, obliged him to Retire in some disorder, and the Enemy followed till they perceived some of our Foot, and then they Retreated to their main Body; so that the *Dutch* Army stood in Battalia all Night, and the next Morning the Prince was informed that the *French* had received a great Re-inforcement, which made them 40 Battalions and 80 Squadrons of Horse, besides Dragoons, in all about 40000 Men, whereupon he resolved to march to some other advantagious Ground, as not having with him above 25000 Men; but the Enemy having marched all Night, and being advanced beyond the *Dutch* Left Wing, gave him not time to put his Design in Execution, so that the Battel began about Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and the

Dutch

Dutch Horſe in the Left Wing gave way upon the firſt Charge, but the Foot fought for Six Hours with the greateſt Bravery imaginable, ſeveral Battalions firing 3 Ranks deep on 3 ſides at once; but after the Horſe had left them open, the *French* took them in the Flank and Rear, however they defended themſelves gallantly, and the *Spaniſh* Horſe in the Right Wing fought very bravely, routing 2 Lines of the Enemies Left Wing, and taking 10 Pieces of Cannon, which they were a long time Maſters of; and had not the Horſe of the Left Wing given way as they did, it is more than probable but the Day had been ours: however our Foot retired in good Order with the Horſe of the Left Wing that had Rallied to *Nivelle*, being forced to abandon their Cannon, becauſe thoſe that attended the Carriages were run away with the Horſes, but all the Baggage was ſaved, and by the great foreſight of the Prince, the great Cannon for Battery which was coming to the Army, was countermanded to *Namure*.

The Loſs on our ſide was accounted 5000, but on the Enemies the Loſs is held to be about 12000, and amongſt them divers great Officers and Perſons of Quality: for the Foot and Horſe of the Right Wing fought deſperately, and made great Havock of them, and Prince *Waldeck* did all that a brave Experienced General could do: On our ſide of Note, the Counts

de Stirum

de Stirum and *Warfuse* were killed.

After the Battel, the Prince retired with his Foot to *Nivelle* unpursued, and the *Spanish* Horse, who had suffered much, marched to *Charleroy*, so that the *French* only got the Name of the Victory, without the advantage; and our Army was soon recruited by 5 *English* Regiments, and divers *Hanover* Troops, *&c.*

As to the Particulars of the Enemies loss in this Battel, we have the following Account from *Paris*, viz.

The Count *Gournay*, Governour and General of *Maubeuge*: The Sieur *de Metz*, Lieutenant-General of the Artillery: The Marquis *de Valarceaux*, Marshal *de Camp*: The Marquis *de Soicourt*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Vermondois*: The Sieurs *de Salarat*, *de Bavilack*, *de Jussar* and *de Jaury*: The Chevalier *de Soiecort*, Colonel of the Dauphin's *Gens d'Arms*: The Marquis *de Verderonne*: The Sieur *de Lubespine*, and the Sieur *de Bellefontiere*, with a great Number of Inferiour Officers, killed: The Sieurs *de Viaus* and *de Zimnies*, both Marshals *de Camp*: The Sieur *Greder*, Brigadier: The Count *Albert*, Son to the Duke of *Luynes*: The Marquis *de Lavarat*: The Count *d'Marchine*: The Marquis *d'Mouvy* The Count *de la Sobre*: The Sieur *de la Reviere*, with many others of Note wounded. They further own, That divers Regiments suffered extreamly in the Fight, especially the Royal *Piemont* Regiment, and those

of

of *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *Languedock*, *Campaigne* and *Vermandois*. The Foot-Guards and *Gens d Armes*, there remaining of the latter (who before the Battel, were 600) but 170, and of the *Swiss* Regiment of *Stoupa*, most of the Officers were killed.

The Count *de Colonitz* on the 21st. of *July*, marched by the Night towards the Enemies Camp, and advancing as far as *Nideralheim*, met a Detachment of 300 *French* Horse, commanded by Monsieur *de Bussiere*, who covered their Foragers near *Burschal*, and having with him 600 *Hussars*, he charged them, and put them to the Rout, killing 200, and taking about 40 Prisoners, amongst which was a Lieutenant-Colonel, who soon after dyed of his Wounds received in the Fight, 2 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, and 9 Cornets. On our side, only 3 were Killed 7 Wounded, and the Count received a slight Hurt in the Arm, and the *Hussars* took 100 Horses; with a great deal of other Booty from the Enemy, which they brought back as a Token of the signal Advantage they gained over the Enemy.

The King of *England* being now in *Ireland*, and having overthrown the *Irish* and *French* Army, under the Command of King *James*, &c. the News of his great Success soon reached the Ears of the Confederate Princes, which occasioned great Rejoycing in their several Camps with publick Feasting, the discharge of all the Cannons

Cannons and Salvo's of small Shot, and the King's Health went round, with firing of Cannon, sounding of Trumpets; and whilst the Elector of *Brandenburg* made a publick Entertainment in his Camp at *Genap* on this Occasion, a Trumpet came from the Duke, to desire a Pass for some Horses that were to attend the Duke in his Journey about his private Affairs: His Electoral Highness ordered him to be called in at Dinner-time, and bid him at his return acquaint the Duke, that he found them Rejoycing for the great Victory the King of *England* had gained in *Ireland*: and suddenly after the Battel of *Fleurs*, 2000 *French* and *Switzers* deserted.

Whilst matters went thus, 2000 of the Enemies Horse advanced to *Soignies*, whence they sent out several Parties to observe our Camp between St. *Peter Lewin* and *Hall*, but one of them being met by a Party of our Men, was routed, divers of them killed, and a Captain and 22 Soldiers made Prisoners.

On the *Savoy* side the Duke being joyned in a strict League with the Confederates, and joyned by divers of their Troops, marched towards the Enemy, not expecting them so strong, and posted so well as he found them; yet on the 18th. of *August* his Army, and that commanded by Monsieur *Catinat*, came to a Battel near *Staffarda*, near *Salusses*, and after a Fight of several Hours, the Duke's Left Wing, which was very

very much gaul'd by the Enemies Cannon, that was very advantageously planted, fell into disorder, insomuch that he found it convenient to retire towards *Carmagnole*, which he did in very good Order, having lost about 1000 Men, and 6 Pieces of Cannon, though not without a great Slaughter of the Enemy. But about the same time, the *Vaudois* and *French Protestants* defeated a considerable Body of *French* in the Valleys of *Lucern*, Killing about 1400 of them, and making themselves absolute Masters of the most Important Passes on that side: And thus ended the Memorable Actions of the Campaign for the Year 1690. on this side, *&c.*

In the Year 1691. the King having the Year before pretty well quelled the *Irish*, and settled Affairs in all the parts where his Arms were Victorious, and appointed General *Ginkle* to command the Army, passed the Seas early in the Spring, to give necessary Orders for the Management of the War in *Flanders*, and taking a Review of the Army, he found it to consist of between 45 and 50000 Effectual Men, and soon after performed the Ceremony of presenting the noble Order of the Garter to the Duke of *Zell*, in his Closet, assisted by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Ormond*, and the Earl of *Devonshire*; and so returned for *England*, where he was received with great Demonstrations of Joy, and having ordered Affairs here, returned to the Army;

which he found in a very good Condition to oppose the Enemy.

The *French* having a particular Spite against the *Protestants* in *Savoy*, the Marquis *de Feuquieres* understanding that the *Vaudois* fortified themselves at *Lucerne*, and from thence Invaded the *French* Quarters, marched from *Pignerol* on the 18th. of *April*, about 3 a Night, with about 1200 Foot, and 400 Horse and Dragoons, and Charging them by break of Day, made them Retreat, and made his Soldiers burn up their Provision, and began to fire the Town; at what time they rallied to the Number of 2000, and being Enraged by the Spoil the Enemy had made of their Substance, and Cruelties they had committed upon their Wives and Children, came down from the Hills, and attacked the Marquis with that vigour, as to force his Troop to give way, and retire in great Confusion to *Pignerol*, to the Gates of which they pursued them, Killing a great Number of them, and Burning several Villages near the Town, insomuch that not above three parts in four that came against them, escaped, being killed or wounded: by this Action they made themselves Masters of *Lucerne*, and other Places adjacent.

The Marquis *de Bouffliers* on the 5th. of *June*, with between 18 and 20000 Men, sat down before *Liege*, and began to attack the Convent of the *Carthusians* on the

other

other side the River, about a Musquet shot from the Town, which the Garrison defended very well; and the Enemy raising their Batteries, fired their Cannon against it, whereupon the Garrison that was in it, retired unto the Town, and the Enemy demanded 2600000 Livres Contribution; and upon refusal thereof, began to Bombard the Town, and set some Houses on Fire, but on the approach of the Confederate Troops, burnt his Camp, and retired in great disorder, and the Loss of 2 Regiments, who fell in with the *Brandenburghers* as they were coming to recruit his Army; and soon after the *French* made a Bravado before *Mentz*, but having sustained some Loss from the Cannon of the Town, soon retired again, and 40 of the Enemies Horse being met by 50 *Brandenburghers*, 16 of them were Killed, and 3 or 4 Wounded. And now as Providence ordered it, a dangerous Conspiracy was discovered at *Bruges*, which was carry'd on by one of the Burghers and his Accomplices, to betray that Town to the Enemy; but the Conspirators were timely seized, and their Purposes frustrated.

The Marquis *de Feuquieres*, laying Siege to *Coni* in *Piemont*, on the 15th. of *June*, the Count *de Bernex* and the Count *de Voguere*, threw themselves into the Place with a Re-inforcement of 1500 Men in the sight of the Enemy; so that upon notice *Feuquieres* received that Prince *Eugenius*

Savoy was coming with 3000 Horse and 1000 Feusiliers to Succour it, he raised the Siege, and retired with such haste, that he was forced to leave behind him 300 Sick and Wounded Men, 500 Sacks of Corn, 30000 Rations of Bread, and lost in the Siege about 1000 Men, besides several Pieces of Cannon, and himself was carry'd wounded to *Pignerol*.

The *French* Troops lying about *Montmelian*, taking the advantage of a Holy-day, when the People were in Procession, made some Attempt upon the Place, but the Governour sending out a Detachment, they fell upon the *French* with such vigour, that about 500 of them were Killed, with the Loss only of 30 of the Garrison, which made them quite abandon the place, which for a considerable time they had blocked up. And Lieutenant-Colonel *Deven* a *French* Officer, though in the *Brandenburgh* Service, having notice that a Party of 400 *French* Horse lay in a Village near *Aix la Chapell*, he marched thither secretly with 200 Horse, and surprized them, killed 90, took 80 Prisoners, and 60 Horses, with little loss on his own part; and the Duke of *Saxony* passing the *Rhine* with upwards of 20000 Men, beat the *French*, and the Parties posted there to hinder his Passage, and caused the Marshal *de Lorge*, who commanded the main Army in those Parts, to [illegible]e before him in great Confusion, so divers Places of Note fell into his Hands,

Hands, and ſome Parties of *Huſſars* being abroad, within the ſpace of eight days, killed and took 500 of the Enemy: And *de Lorge* in his haſty Retreat, abandoned *Newſtadt*, and retired to *Landau*, and for his better Security, encamped behind the River *Quiek*.

The King, by divers Marches and Encampments, endeavouring to draw the *French* to a Battel, poſſeſſed himſelf of *Beaumont*, in ſight of their main Camp, commanded by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and perceiving for all that, they would not ſtir, only moving a little to alter the front of their Camp; the King cauſed the Walls to be undermined, that ſo when he ſaw cauſe to move his Camp from it, the Works might be demoliſhed as a place not tenable againſt ſo great an Army as the Enemy had near it; and on the 23d. of *Auguſt* the King gave Orders for demoliſhing the Walls, and ſeveral Squadrons of Horſe and Battalions of Foot, were poſted between our Army and the Town, to ſecure the Retreat of the Garriſon; and about two Hours after, his Majeſty marched with the whole Army towards that Place, to ſupport our Men, in caſe the Enemy, who lay on the other ſide of the Town, ſhould offer to give them any diſturbance; and then the Mines were ſprung, and the Forrage in the Town burnt, and the Garriſon was withdrawn in the view of the Enemy, who choſe rather to ſuffer the Affront of

having one of their Garrisons demolished in the Face of their whole Army, than to stir out of their Camp, or make the least motion to hinder us, least it might engage them in a Fight.

The *French* making a fresh Attempt upon *Montmelian*, took the Town with the loss of 400 Men; but were obliged to quit it again, as being beat out with the Cannon of the Castle, of which they in vain laboured to make themselves Masters, and only contented themselves with blocking it up, which lasted not long neither, before it was entirely relieved, upon the approach of the Confederate Troops; yet another Party upon the side of the *Rhine*, made themselves Masters with some difficulty of *Pfortzheim*, and made the 200 Men they found in Garrison, Prisoners of War, but upon the approach of the Elector of *Saxony*, they abandoned it again, and so it fell into our Hands. And now the *French* were the more disheartened, because they received notice that their dear Ally the *Turk*, was utterly routed in *Hungary*, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and briefly in this manner, *viz.*

The Prince being within sight of the Grand Visir's Camp, the greatest part of the Enemies Horse came out to attack the Right Wing of the Imperialists, which they put into disorder, and defeated an Imperial Battalion, who were all cut off with their Officers, on the place where they were posted:

posted: the *Turks* after this, endeavoured to fall upon the Foot of our first Line in their Rear, but were prevented and repulsed, so that in the beginning the success of the Battel was very doubtful: But the Prince recovered this disadvantage by his gallant and prudent Conduct, in causing the Second Line of the Right Wing to advance, and ordering the Left to attack the Enemies Camp at the same time, which they had very well fortified; and this had such Success, that the Enemy was entirely routed, losing 16 Pieces of Cannon, with all their Baggage and Ammunition, and between 20 and 23000 of them killed upon the Place, and in the pursuit; and the *Germans* lost 3 or 4000 in the Fight, of which number were several Officers of Note.

The *French* upon these bad Successes, betook themselves to Stratagems, but as successless; for divers Persons brib'd their Commander to blow up our Bombs and Ammunition-Waggons, by privately putting lighted Matches among the Bombs and Barrels of Powder, it was so timely prevented, that only 2 or 3 of the Bombs went off, and a Person suspected being charged with the Treachery, confessed, that he had just before been in the *French* Camp, and was hired to do it by the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and thereupon was sentenced to have his Right hand cut off, then half Strangled, and so to be Burnt;

and the Sentence was accordingly put in Execution.

And now again, as at all other times, Providence had a signal Hand in the preservation of his Majesty's precious Life; for as he stood under a Tree to view the Enemies Camp, and they believing by his Attendance, it could be no other than the King, levelled a piece of Cannon, so that he had not step'd from that Place above a Minute, before a Bullet came and split the Tree in that place he had stood against under it.

About the beginning of *August* the *French* surprized the little Town of *Gersback*, in which was 300 Men. But Colonel *Palfi*, who was abroad with 500 *Hussars*, routed divers of their straggling Parties, killed some, and took a great many Prisoners, recovering a considerable Booty which they had got in ravaging the Country.

On the 17th. of *September*, our Army in *Flanders* marched from *Irkonwell*, near *Aeth*, to *Leuze*, and decamping again on the 20th. marched to *Cambron*. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, who was re-inforced with 4000 Horse, commanded by the Marquis *de Villars*, having notice of that, parted from his Camp with 4 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, among which were the Troops of the Houshold, to fall upon our Rear. There happened to be a great Fog that Morning, which was the reason his

March

March was not diſcovered; about Noon our Army had paſſed the River and *Deſile*, near *Catoize*, except ſome Squadrons and Battalions who had the Rear-Guard. They were charged by the Enemy, and ſome of our Squadrons were at firſt put into diſorder, but being ſupported by the Foot, who had lined the Hedges, and planted 3 ſmall Field Pieces, which did very good Service; they maintained their Poſt till they were re-inforced by ſome of the Troops that had already paſſed the *Deſile*, and after a ſharp Diſpute, repulſed the Enemy, who retired in Confuſion; our Army ſtood in Battalia till 4 in the Afternoon, when Prince *Waldeck* cauſed the Rear-Guard to paſs the *Deſile*, and that Evening encamped at *Cambron*, as the Enemy did in the Plain of *Roucourt*: ſo that in this Action our Loſs was accounted 500, and the Enemies far greater; ſome Priſoners were taken on both ſides, and amongſt thoſe of the *French*, a Major *du Corps*: we loſt 6 or 7 Standards, and took 5 of the Enemies, which belonged to the 2 Troops of the Guard *du Corps*, of which, the Marſhal *de Lorge* and the Duke *de Nouailles* were Captains. On our ſide, the young Prince of *Anhalt*, Cornet in the Guards of *Frizeland*, Count *Benthem*, and the Sieur *Riperda*, Captains of Horſe, and Major *Felix*, were killed: the Count *de Lippe*, Count *Tilly*, and Colonel *Diedom*, were wounded; as alſo ſeveral Officers of leſſer note.

Of the *French*, the Count *de Maulevrier*, Lieutenant-General and Governour of *Tournay*: The Count *de Montbrun*, Lieutenant-General and Governour of *Cambray*: The Count *de Torges*, who commanded one of the Troops of the Guards, and the Count *d' Mortagon*, Guidon of the *Gens d' Arms*, were killed: The Sieur *de Pommervil*, Governour of *Dorcay*, and the Sieur *de la Rabeliere*, dangerously wounded; besides divers other Officers, whose Names were wanting in the Account.

The King of *England* was not in this Action, but ordering the Army to their Winter-Quarters in a good condition, was on his way in order to re-pass the Seas.

The Elector of *Saxony*, by the progress of his Arms, brought a Terror on the *French* in so suddainly passing the *Rhine*, and other great Enterprizes. Their Fears began to lessen, upon notice of his Death, who dyed the 22d. of *September*, after some Sickness, at *Tubingen* in the 44th. Year of his Age. The New Elector his Son, immediately thereupon writ to the States-General to acquaint them with it, and to assure them of his Resolution, not only to Cultivate and Improve on his part the Ancient Friendship between his Predecessors and this State, but likewise to contribute all that depends on him for the advancement of the Interest of the Confederates, and the Common Cause of *Christendom*; ordering at the same time his Men

to

to quarter near the *Rhine*, to be the earlier in the Field the enſuing Campaign.

And ſo ended this Campaign 1691. as to Memorable Tranſactions, (for in Winter there paſſes little matter of Action, unleſs the bickering of Parties from near Garriſons under different Commands) but early in the Spring the Armies were ready, and divers *French* Parties advancing too far, were met with, and cut off, and the reſt, by reaſon of the Scarcity that appeared, ſuffered very much, a Pound of Bread being ſometimes ſold at 5 Sols, and their Pay falling ſhort, a great many, as well Natives as Strangers, under Pay in their Army, deſerted, and the Forces of the Confederate Princes being quartered nearer than uſual, their Early Attempts which ſtand them uſually in moſt ſtead, were fruſtrated.

About the beginning of *April*, a Party of *Germans* being abroad, met a *French* Party near *Worms*, which they defeated, taking 20 Horſes, and divers Priſoners.

And now it will not be amiſs to give a Taſte of the *French* Kindneſs to the *Engliſh* that are in *France* with King *James*. It ſo happened that an *Engliſh* Gentleman belonging to the late King's Family, yet being a *Proteſtant*, dyed at St. *Germains* about the beginning of *May*, and before his Death ordering his Servant to bury him in a Field; he accordingly performed it: but the Magiſtrates having notice of it,

caused the dead Body to be digged up, and afterward dragged on a Sledge in a most barbarous manner, and then exposed to the Fury of the Rabble, who tore it in pieces, and cast the dismembered Body on a Dunghil.

There being a Treaty on foot between the Emperor and the Duke of *Hanover*, it was about this time concluded; in pursuance of which, the House of *Lunenburg* was to send 6000 Men into *Hungary*, to War against the *Turks*, and 8000 to act against the *French* and the *Irish*, that came into *France* after the Treaty of *Limerick*, suffering greatly for want of Cloaths and Provisions: upon Complaint to the Grand Provost of *Argentan* in *Normandy*, he caused several of them to be Hanged for Mutineers; which so enraged Teague to see his Expectations frustrated, that a whole Company fell upon the Provost, and killed divers of his Men, himself hardly escaping by Flight.

On the 19th. of *May* this Year, Admiral *Russell* gained a Signal Victory over the *French* Fleet at Sea, and destroyed in the Fight, and upon their own Coast, about 26 Sail of their Capital Ships, and amongst others, the *Rising Sun*, of 104 Guns; and none of Note killed on our side but Rear-Admiral *Carter*, and Colonel *Hastings*, which Blow greatly discouraged the Enemy, and so weakened them, that they have not been able to hold up their Heads at

Sea

Sea to any purpose for several Years. And now the *French*, otherways despairing of Success, began again under-hand Treacherous Conspiracies against the Life of the King of *England*, which was carryed on at the Instance of the Marquis *de Barbiseux*, the *French* King's Secretary of State, by the Sieur *de Grandvall*, a Captain of Dragoons in the King's Service, and one *Dumont* a *Walloon*, &c. who watched all Advantages a considerable time, to Kill his Majesty, as he should ride out to view his Troops; but God in his Mercy prevented the wicked Design, and the guilt of some of the Conspirators caused them to reveal it; whereupon *Grandval* being seized, and tryed by a Court-Marshal, confessed how he was hired to do it, and for his Reward was justly Executed in the Camp.

The *French* Landing 2000 Men before *Ongelia*, flung in about 200 Bombs, upon which the Inhabitants quitted it, and the Enemy plundered and set Fire to the Town: but the Inhabitants and Militia who had retired towards the Mountains, soon after returned, and fell upon the *French* with that Fury, that caused them to Embark in much disorder, leaving 200 Dead behind them.

In the beginning of *June*, the *French* having besieged *Namurr*, opened their Trenches, and attacked the advanced Works towards the *Sambre*, against which they raised 2 Batteries, one of 9, and the

other of 15 Pieces of Cannon: they also raised a Battery against the Castle, and another against St. *Nicholas-Gate*, where they attacked the *Iron-Gate*; but the Besieged made a great Fire, as well from the Town as the Castle, and one of their Shot set fire to the Enemies Magazine of Powder, which occasioned a great Consternation among them, and killed and wounded divers Men; yet they attacked a Redoubt from the *Iron-Gate*, but were several times beaten off before they could make themselves Masters of it; which they scarce were, but the Mines took fire, and blew up the Work, and the *French* in it, that were entered: But whilst the King of *England* was hastening to Relieve it, or Fight the Duke of *Luxemburg's* Army, that covered at some distance the Besiegers, the Town Capitulated, and surrendered; but the Castle and New Fort held out a great while longer, so that the Enemy lost above 5000 Men in this Siege; yet to Recompence this Loss, the Imperialists much about the same time, took *Great Warradin* in *Hungary*, suffering the Garrison to march out with Bag and Baggage, but no Cannon; and the *French* Soldiers daily deserted in great Numbers, and came over to us, and a Party of *Hussars*, 2 Troops, and 100 Dragoons fell upon the Enemies Out-Guards, and killed 50 of them; but advancing farther, they were surrounded by a Body of the Enemies Horse, through whom

whom they fought their way back, and returned to the Camp with the loſs of 9 Men, and 7 wounded, yet brought off with them divers Priſoners: and the Maſter *de Camp de Bay*, with a ſmall Party of Horſe and Dragoons, beat a *French* Convoy that was going to their Camp, deſtroying about 200 Waggons, taking 200 Horſes, and 130 Head of Cattle, killing 50 of their Men, and taking 60 Priſoners: And the Count *de Vehlen* marching from the Camp near *Zulphick* with 100 Horſe, defeated a *French* Party, who had Burnt two Villages near *Linnich*, of whom they killed about 60, and took 30 Priſoners, with the Officer that commanded them.

Theſe being the Forerunners of greater Actions, for the King having often urged the Enemy to come to a Battel, and finding it declined by ſtrong Encampments, and often Removals, at length attacked them in their Camp at *Enghein*, though the Paſſage to it was extream difficult; which being performed moſtly by the *Engliſh* and *Danes*, was carried on with that Bravery and Courage, that the *French* were purſued and beaten from one Poſt to another, and were juſt at the point of gaining an Entrance into their Camp, had the advanced Parties been timely ſuccoured; but for want of it, and the Enemy not only bending their Cannon directly on them, and charging them on all ſides through the Hedges, they were conſtrained to retreat with the

Loſs

Loss of many Soldiers, and some brave Commanders: but the Enemy had little cause to boast, their whole Army narrowly escaping an entire Defeat, their number of Men and Officers of note killed, far exceeding ours. In this Fight the Duke of *Chartres* was wounded in the Neck, the Prince *de Turenne*, the Marquis *de Belfonds*, the Marquis *de Tiladet*, Lieutenant General, the Brigadier *Stoupa*, the Chevalier *de Estrades*, Colonel *Paulier* of the *Swissers*, the Marquis *de Eimarcon*, were Killed: The Chevalier *de Merci*, the Marquis *d' Allegree*, the Count *de Florentine*, the Marquis *de Blanville*, and the Marquis of *Thiange*, dangerously Wounded; divers of them soon after dying of their Wounds: in the *French* Regiment, called the *King's Regiment*, about 40 Officers were killed and wounded. Of the Regiment of *Stoupa* 600 Men were killed: and of this and *Paulier's* Regiment there remained but 4 Captains alive; and besides these, 10 or 12 of the Old Regiments suffered extreamly: And the *French* themselves acknowledg'd they lost 500 Officers, and 5000 private Soldiers. At the same time the Duke of *Savoy* marching Victorious into *Dauphin*, greatly alarum'd the *French* Court, for he took *Ambrun*, and *Guilestro*, with divers other Places, and Garrisoned them, and had, no doubt, made a great Progress, had he not unhappily fallen sick of the *Small-Pox*, which obliged him to draw off his Army, and return to *Turin*. The

The Count *Guiscard* sending out frequent Parties from *Namurr* to fetch Palisadoes from the Neighbourhood of *Seleyn*, Count *Serclas de Tilly* commanding the Troops of *Liege*, detached 300 Foot and 200 Dragoons; and though contrary to his Expectation, he found the Enemy 1000 strong, commanded by the Prince *d' Enrichment*, who had under him the Marquis *de Hoquincourt*, Colonel and Governour of *Peronne*, and the Marquis *d' Ecos*; our Men fell on with great vigour, and routed the Enemy, and brought to *Huy* 400 Prisoners, and 30 Officers: The Marquis *de Hoquincourt*, with a great many others, were killed on the Place, *viz.* 356 Serjeants and Soldiers, beside Great Officers; and many attempting a hasty Escape, were drowned in the River.

The Duke of *Leinster* on the 1st. of *September* arriving at *Ostend* with the *English* Forces under his Command, they all Landed the next Day, and Encamped at *Martekerke*, about 4 Miles from that Town, and soon after being joyned by a Detachment from the King's Camp, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Talmash*, they marched towards *Newport*, and 4 Regiments were sent to possess themselves of *Furnes*, which accordingly succeeded, and 2000 Pioneers were ordered to fortifie it; and soon after *Dixmude* fell into our Hands, with the Villages, and other adjacent Places; which brought such a Fear upon

upon *Dunkirk*, that they kept close within the Munitions, not daring to stir out to hinder us: and so having Garrisoned those Places, and not finding it practicable to besiege *Dunkirk* with so small an Army, the Fleet returned again to *England*.

About the beginning of *September*, *Ebenburg* was besieged by the Imperialists, and on the 20th. of that Month, the Castle of *Stauffen* surrendered to them upon discretion, and 70 *French* in Garrison were made Prisoners of War, and the same day the *Germans* put a Garrison into *New Leiningen*, which put the *French* upon their old Stratagem to draw them off; for the Marquis *de Boufflers* having repass'd the *Meuse* at *Namure*, with 6000 Horse, and being reinforced with several Detachments from *Dinant*, *Namure* and *Maubege*, marched to *Hainault* and St. *Trone*, and detaching 50 Horse and 50 Foot, who burnt the Little Town of *Bilsem*, and sending out about the same time several other Parties, they Burnt divers other Towns thereabout; but upon the approach of our Troops, retired with great precipitation, insomuch that they quitted a considerable part of their Booty; the Margrave of *Bareith*, the Landtgrave of *Hessecassel*, and the Duke of *Wirtemburg*, Count *Stirum*, and General *Thungen*, advancing to take their Quarters about *Newstadt*, the *French* Garrison consisting of 2 or 300 Men, retired upon their approach, and left them Masters of it, without a blow; and

about

about 6000 Peaſants were ſummoned thereupon, to help the re-fortifying the Town of *Manheim*.

About this time the Troops of *Newburg* and *Cologne* lying near *Malmedy*, ſent out a Detachment of 1800 Foot and 2000 Horſe, making 12 Squadrons and 3 Battalions, with 6 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Major-General *Weix*, and the Count de *Velen*, to attack the Marquis *d' Harcourt*, who was with 5 Battalions and 24 Squadrons near *Aldoff*; and our Horſe being come within ſight of the Enemy, immediately attacked them without ſtaying for the Foot, and at firſt forced them to give way; but the *French* making uſe of their Cannon, it put our Horſe into ſome diſorder, and obliged them to retire, whereupon the Count *Velin* with 2 Captains, were taken Priſoners, and we loſt about 150 Men, though the Enemy was hotly charged, and a great many of them fell in the Battel, not without the loſs of ſome of their Chief Commanders.

In this Month happened, *viz.* on the 8th. Old Stile, A ſtrange and unuſual Earthquake, which at one and the ſame time was felt in *England*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, *France*, and many other Places, it laſting about a Minute, and was very ſenſibly felt in our Camp at *Grammen* in *Flanders*; the King of *England* was then at Dinner in an old decayed Houſe, which ſhaking very much, and every one apprehending

bending it would fall, his Majesty was prevailed with to rise from the Table and go out of that ruinous and threatning Fabrick: but the surprize was soon over, and no harm happened. Soon after, his Majesty having given all necessary Orders for the Army at the convenient time to go into Quarters, returned to *England* by the way of *Holland*, where he was received with great Joy and Acclamation, and with his happy Return, we conclude the Memorable Transactions of this Campaign of 1692.

Anno 1693. Early Preparations were made on both sides, to take the Field, and the King to forward Affairs, as much as possible, on the 30th. of *March* left *White-Hall*, and went to *Gravesend*, where he Embarked, and set Sail about 5 in the Afternoon, with a fair Wind for *Holland*, being attended by several Yatches and a Squadron of Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Mitchel*, where he safely arrived, and was received with great Joy; and the Elector of *Bavaria* being appointed Governour of *Flanders*, sent the Duke of *Arco* to Complement his Majesty upon his safe arrival in *Holland*.

And to begin this Campaign, 100 *Neuburghers* having notice that 80 *French* were in a Village, called *Adalterne*, they marched thither, and obliged them to yield themselves Prisoners of War; and the Camp for the general Rendezvous of the

Army

Army was marked out, and Works cast about it, near the City of *Brussels*. The Enemy likewise drew out from their Winter Quarters; the *French* King having created a great many new Officers, and divers Marshals of *France*, amongst whom is Monsieur *Tourville*, who was beaten the last Year at Sea by the *English* and *Dutch*; which so disgusted several of the Grandees, that they threw up their Commissions of Lieutenant-Generals, and retired to their respective Habitations.

The *Vaudois* being in Arms in the Valleys, set upon 200 *French*, who came to cut Wood for the use of the Town of *Pignerol*, and getting between them and home, fell on with such Fury, that they killed 100, and took 16 Prisoners, with an Officer, with the loss only of 2 Men, and pursuing this Success, they fell in with a Convoy going to that Place, laden with Corn and Meal, and took it almost within Cannon-shot of the Town; the Enemy, tho' mainly disappointed thereby, not daring to attempt the Relief of it, and the *French* watching for our Merchants passing the *Streights*, one of their Men of War, commanded by Captain *Doudon*, carrying 44 Guns, and 250 Men, set upon the *Berkley Castle*, commanded by Captain *Barret*, at Sun-rising, and continued the Fight till Night; at what time the *French*-man finding he had catched a *Tartar*, his Fore-mast and Main-Top-mast being shot down, and his

Stern,

Stern tore to pieces, bore away, having 52 Men killed, 35 wounded, and 15 Prisoners taken in attempting to board the *English* Ship:

The *French* this Year having an Army in the *Palatinate*, Ravaged and Burnt divers Places, as *Frankendale*, *Spires*, and the famous Town of *Heidleburg*, blowing up the Castle; for the cowardly Surrender of which, the Governour upon his arrival at Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s Camp, was put under Arrest, it appearing that he caused the several Posts to be quitted, before the Enemy had gained one foot of Ground, insomuch that finding the Klingersconce and the Walls deserted, they forced one of the Gates, and entered the Town with little or no opposition; and having destroyed the Place, they deserted it, and retired towards *Philipsburg*.

And now the Enemy finding the *Spanish* Forces strong in *Flanders*, laboured to divert them, by making War in *Catalonia*, where the Duke *de Nouailles*, with much difficulty, took the little Town of *Roses*, and laid Siege to *Huy* in *Flanders*, which they, after a stout Resistance, had surrendered to them. But in the mean while the Duke of *Wirtemburg* with a great Detachment of Horse and Foot, forced the Enemies Lines, and entered *French Flanders*, where he put the Country under Contribution, and raised a Million of Livres, taking divers small Places, and very much Booty.

But

But whilſt theſe things happened, our *Straights* and *Turkey* Fleet fell in with the *French* main Fleet, who were upon the Watch for them, near *Lagos-Bay*; yet whilſt ſome of the Men of War, who convoyed them, diſputed it, moſt of the Merchant Ships got into Harbour; and the Men of War finding themſelves unable to cope with ſo great a Number of Ships, made an advantagious Retreat, after having ſeen moſt of the Merchant-Men ſafe in their Harbour.

But to return to Land again, we there find the two Armies in *Flanders* within a few Hours march of each other, ſo that many Skirmiſhes happened between the Out-parties: after which, the Duke of *Luxemburg* marched with 50 Squadrons of Horſe, and 10 Battalions of Foot, as likewiſe ſome Field-Pieces, to *Tongres*, in order to fall upon part of the Garriſons of *Liege* and *Maſtricht*, being 18 Squadrons, and ſome Foot, who lay near the Place, under the Command of Count *Tilley*, but he having notice of it, retired over the *Sare*, leaving only 3 Squadrons to ſecure his Retreat: the *French* ſent againſt them the like Number, but they beat them back, yet freſh Troops being ſent, our Men retreated. Theſe were the Forerunners of greater Actions, and were ſucceeded by the Battel of *Landen*, which was in this manner.

On the 18th. of the laſt Month, New Style,

Style, the King being at His Camp at *Park*, understood that the Enemy was marching towards the *Meuse*, whereupon His Majesty march'd the 21st. to *Tirlemont*, where receiving News that the Enemy had attack'd *Huy*, we continued our march as far as *Hopertingue*, between St. *Tron* and *Tongres*, with a design to succour the Place. There His Majesty being informed of the Surrender of *Huy*, detached the same day 10 Battalions to strengthen the Garrison of *Liege*, and so returned the next day to *Neer Hespen*, where the Army halted, that it might not be too far from the Enemy before their Design was known, to which end, several Parties were sent out towards their Camp, which stretch'd it self almost from the River *Jocker* to the *Meuse*. On the 28th. the Parties brought Word, that they could not come so near the *French* Camp as usual, because they found a great Body of Horse upon the High Grounds near the Mill of *Warrem*, which hindered them from making any discovery beyond the *Jocker*: some Hours after the King was acquainted that the Enemy appeared from the high Grounds of St. *Gertruyden-Landen*, at half an hours distance from the Camp, His Majesty sending out Parties, soon discovered that it was the Van-Guard of their Army that had marched before day without beat of Drum. His Majesty not doubting but they intended to attack our Army, resolved to fight them; to which

end,

end, having ordered the Foot to their Arms, and the Troopers to mount, made that Evening the Diſpoſition of his Army, having plac'd the Right Wing towards the Village of *Elixem*, and the Caſtle of *Loany* upon the River of *Gheete*. The Left of the Right Wing extended it ſelf to the Village of *Neerwinden*, being covered by a little Rivolet, ſome Hedges and Hollow-ways. The Brigade of *Ramſey* conſiſting of 5 Battalions was plac'd before the Right Wing near *Larre*. The *Brandenburg* Foot over againſt *Larre*, and that of *Hanover* over againſt *Winden*. His Majeſty finding the Ground very much open from *Winden*, to *Neerlanden*, cauſed a Retrenchment to be made in the Night between thoſe places, behind which His Majeſty placed the reſt of the Foot, and ſome Battalions in the Village of *Neerlanden*. The Left Wing began towards the Village of *Dormal*, covered by the Rivulet of *Landen*, as far as *Neerlanden*, where it made an Elbow that returned behind the Foot, which was upon the Retrenchments the better to ſecond it.

Our Army remain'd all Night in this Diſpoſition. At the break of Day we ſaw the Enemy drawn up in two Lines upon the high Grounds of St. *Gertruyden-Landen*, and another Body that advanced towards our Retrenchment on the ſide of *Winden*. At Sun-riſing the Enemy was advanced ſo near to us, that we play'd our Cannon upon

upon them; for about two Hours they made no motion. About six a Clock those that remained on the High Grounds, came down in several Lines, and when they were within reach of our Cannon, they left the middle of the Plain, and caused their Infantry to File off to our Right, towards the Village of *Winden* and *Larre*, and on our Left towards the Village of *Neerlanden*, being sustain'd by their Horse, which marched on both sides of the Plain, and caus'd a Body to pass on the other side of the Rivulet of *Landen*, to make us believe they intended to fall upon our Left Wing, while they should make their greatest Effort upon our Left, which they attack'd about seven Hours after.

The Fight lasted on that side for some Hours with doubtful success; the Enemy advanced, and were repulsed several times, and even some Squadrons got over the little Rivulet below the Village of *Larre*, and came into our Camp, most of which were either killed or taken. In the mean while, the Elector of *Bavaria* behaving himself with the greatest Vigour, and giving Orders to all the Right Wing, made them charge so advantagiously, that he made the Enemy give way, and drove them back into the Plain. The Brigade of *Ramsey*, that had been forced to give Ground, regain'd their Posts. The Electoral Prince of *Hanover* brought up his Infantry again into their Posts, as did the Prince of *Brandenburgh*

denburgh his own Foot. The *French* nevertheleſs remained in ſome part of the Village at *Winden*; but finding that they could not force our Right Wing, attack'd the Village of *Neerlanden* on our Left, where having been beaten back after a very great Fight, they renewed their Attack with freſh Troops, which obliged the King to come from the Right to give the neceſſary Orders at the Left, where the Fight was renewed again very warmly with ſmall Shot, which continued about an Hour, when we became Maſters of the Village, having driven the Enemy quite out of it, which made them withdraw all their Troops from the Attack, where they had ſucceeded ſo ill, carrying them to their Left and our Right, where had been always ſome ſmall Firing; and though the Enemy had been beaten at the Left, they had nevertheleſs kept a part of the Village of *Winden*, and made themſelves Maſters of the Hedges of the riſing Ground, which laid the Flank of our Retrenchment open to them. The King, who was in every place where his Preſence could be any ways uſeful; after having ſecured every thing on the Left, returned immediately to the Village of *Winden*, and brought up twice to our Retrenchments the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Foot, where they behaved themſelves as they had done every where elſe, with great Reſolution and Courage. The Elector of *Bavaria* did diſpoſe

two

two Battalions, ſo as to take the Enemy in the Left Flank, whilſt three others attack'd them in the Front; but before this could be put in Execution, the Enemy having been ſtrengthened with ſuch of their Forces as they had drawn from the Right, became Maſters of the Paſſage into the Village, and made an Overture through which their Horſe began to paſs with the help of their Foot that lay in the Hedges. Their Horſe that paſſed firſt, were beaten back, but our Foot at the Retrenchment not being able to ſuffer their Fire any longer in Flank, was obliged to retire, and our Cannon on that ſide abating its Fire, the Enemies Horſe crouded through the Paſſage, and began to extend themſelves towards their Left all along the Hedges, which were poſſeſſed by their Foot. Moſt part of this Cavalry conſiſted of the *French* King's Houſhold.

As ſoon as they had formed ſome Squadrons, they attack'd the Troops of *Hanover* and *Brandenburgh*, which were on the Left of the Right Wing, and took the advantage of the Motion of part of thoſe Troops which they forced to retire, and at the ſame time went to their Left, and did the like to the *Spaniſh* Troops which were on the Right of the *Hanover* Horſe. His Majeſty, to remedy this Diſorder, cauſed part of the Left Wing to advance, but being far off the Enemy, did not give them time to form themſelves, but having attack'd the

Dutch

Dutch Horſe on the Left, partly in Flank, forced them to retire before the *Engliſh* had got into a Line, who were obliged to attack the Enemy as they found themſelves, which ſome did with Succeſs, having beaten what came before them; but the Right Wing having been forced to paſs the River, the *Engliſh* Troops were quite encompaſſed. The King finding the Enemy over-powered us, ſent Orders to the Generals of the Foot, and to thoſe of the Left Wing, to retire to *Leuwe*, a Fort near the Camp. The King's Dragoons and Grenadiers that lined the Rivulet of *Landen*, made their Retreat by the River through the Village of *Dormal*, and the Foot and part of Cavalry of the Left Wing by *Orſmel*. The Enemy, whoſe Horſe was drawn up in two Lines upon the riſing Ground, adventuring to attack them in their Retreat. The King having given all neceſſary Orders every where for the Retreat, and finding himſelf encompaſſed on all ſides, thought fit to go over the River, and with great difficulty paſſed the Bridge that had been made at the Village of *Neerheſpen*, where His Majeſty met ſome of His Guards and Light Horſe of the Right Wing, and the remainder of the Brigade of *Ramſey*: and near *Tirlemont* came up with thoſe Troops of the Right Wing that had been Rallied by the Elector of *Bavaria*.

In this great and long continued Battel, the Enemy lost about 13000 Men, most of them not only their best Soldiers, but Officers, and many of them Persons of great Quality; the Duke of *Berwick* was taken Prisoner by our Forces; and the Duke of *Ormond*, after all the Resistance, a brave and valiant Spirit was capable of, fell into the Hands of the Enemy, grievously wounded, but soon after the exchange was made, and both Parties set at Liberty.

Upon the King's Retreat, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the Forces under his Command, whose absence gave the *French* the boldness to attack our Camp, was immediately sent for, and the Loss we at first supposed we had sustained, was much less than we thought, by the daily coming in of the Troops that retreated by several ways, so that 7 or 8000 Men were the most accounted to be lost on our side: and this great Battel in a manner ended the Campaign in *Flanders*; but on the *Savoy* side a great Fight happened between that Duke and Monsieur *Catinat*, wherein many brave Men were killed on either side, especially of the *French* Nobility, and on our side the valiant Duke of *Schombery* fighting courageously at the Head of his Battalion in the hottest of the Battel; and although the *French* kept the Field, they had only the Name of Victory bought at a very dear rate: And the *French* repassing the Mountains somewhat late in the Season,

many

many Thousands of them perished in the Snow, besides a great deal of their Baggage. And thus we conclude this Campaign of 1693. as to the memorable Transactions that happened, for all the Enemies proposed Attempts afterwards were only Bravado's, and came to little or nothing. And the King having disposed things to the best Advantage, returned to *England*.

In the opening the Campaign, 1694. the Enemy was slower than usual, as having not only lost a great many Men and Horses, as well by Sickness as in the War, but being in extream want of Corn, and all sorts of Provision, there having been an Extraordinary Famine the Year before, in which many Thousands dyed. The Confederates had time to draw their Armies into the Field, before the Enemy could attempt any thing; and to hasten them the more, and put things into a readiness, his Majesty on the 6th. of *May*, embarked on the *Fubs-Yatch*, attended by 8 *Dutch* Men of War, and sailed for *Holland*, where he was received with the usual Joy, and from thence in a little time, passed to the Army in *Flanders*, which he found in a great forwardness, and gave necessary Orders for its taking the Field; while the Enemy was yet unprepared by disappointments of Forrage, and the emptiness of many of their Magazines upon the Frontiers. About this time the Elector of

Saxony dyed at *Dresden*, by which the *French* hoped to reap some Advantage, but it proves ineffectual to them; for Prince *Frederick Augustus*, his Brother, succeeding him in that Principality, confirmed to the Confederates all the Elector deceased, had agreed to: And the great Master of the *Teutonick* Order, who stood in competition upon the Difference arising at the Election with Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, for the Bishoprick of *Liege*, dying, the *French* Party laboured at *Rome* to hinder the Confirmation of the latter, but it availed not; for the Pope, to whom it was referred, has since declared in favour of the Prince: which great disappointment has weakened the Interest of the Crown of *France* on that side.

Our Navy-Royal now being abroad, Admiral *Russell* had notice by a *Sweed*, that a great Fleet of *French*, laden with Corn and Naval Stores, were in *Conquet-Bay* on their way to *France*, who sent Captain *Pickard* with another Man of War, and a Fireship, to get an Account of them; but they no sooner appeared within sight, but the *French* cut their Cables, and stood into the Shore, thinking them the forerunners of our Fleet, and for hast, run upon the Shallows and Rocks, and by the Shot from our Men of War, about 50 of them perished, and 2 or 3 of them fell into our Hands.

The *French* main Fleet being gone into the *Straights* to facilitate the Marshal *de*

Nouailles

Nouailles Attempt upon *Bracellona*, Admiral *Ruſſell*, with the Capital Ships of the *Engliſh* Fleet, joyned by the *Dutch* Squadron of Men of War, ſtood away in ſearch of them, provided with Naval Stores and Neceſſaries ſuitable to ſo great an Expedition: ſo that upon his approach, the *French* Fleet under *Tourville*, were forced to quit the Enterprize, and get into *Toulon*, laying a Bomb croſs the Channel, and drawing their Guns on Shore, to fortifie the Places.

The Lord *Berkly* being upon the Coaſt of *France*, with a conſiderable Squadron of Men of War, and on board them Lieutenant-General *Talmaſh*, with a conſiderable Strength of Land-Forces, a Deſcent was reſolved upon; and whilſt the Marquis of *Caermarthen* ſtood into *Cameret-Bay* with 7 Men of War, battering the Forts the Enemy had raiſed on either Shore; under the favour of his Guns, the Soldiers entered the Boats, and reſolutely thruſt on Shore, the Lieutenant-General being at the Head of them, charging and killing a great number of the Enemy; but upon advancing, they found the Enemy entrenched behind ſtrong Works, and very numerous in Horſe and Foot, contrary to Expectation; inſomuch that it was thought adviſable to Retreat, in which the Lieutenant-General was wounded in the Thigh with a Muſquet-Bullet, yet brought off his Men with as little Loſs

as might be; but being carry'd to *Plymouth*, he soon after dyed, by reason of the Gangreening of his Wound: though in this Action the Enemy lost a great many of their Men, and some Officers of Note, our Cannon more particularly doing them very considerable Damage, in Ruining their Battery, *&c.*

Whilst these things happened near Home, the *French* made a great Effort in *Catalonia*, and the Marquis *de Villenay*, Viceroy of the Country, having Intelligence that the Enemy was marching towards *Gironne*, he drew together a Body of 11000 Foot, and 4000 Horse, most of them new raised Men, and posted them with 12 Pieces of Cannon to defend the Passage of the River *Ter*: but before they could raise sufficient Works, the Enemy advanced, having received great Reinforcements by Sea, which made their Army 20000 Foot and 8000 Horse, and Charging those that guarded the Pass, made them give way, but were bravely received by the *Spanish* Horse, who Charged divers times, and Killed a great many of the Enemy; but being overnumbred, they were forced to Retreat in some disorder: And in this Action the *Spaniards* lost about 3000 Men, and the Enemy not a less number; whereupon they proceeded to Besiege the Castle of *Palamos*, which after a stout Resistance, surrendered, the Garrison, consisting of

1400

1400 Men, were made Priſoners of War; but the Governour and ſome of Note, were permitted to go to *Gironne* upon their Parole: but the whole Country being in Arms, and the Grandees ſending in their Quota's, together with the Diſappointments of the Aſſiſtance they expected from their Fleet, by reaſon of Admiral *Ruſſell*'s coming into thoſe Seas with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleet; they have ſince done very little on that ſide, but rather loſt abundance of their Men by Sickneſs and Deſertion.

About the middle of *June*, the Squadron of *Dutch* and *Engliſh* Men of War in the Ocean, commanded by the Lord *Berkly*, attended by divers Bomb-Ketches, came before *Diep*, a very conſiderable Sea-Port Town, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, and the Ketches under the favour of the Great Guns from the Men of War, getting into the Harbour, ſupported by divers light Frigats, notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Enemy, played very furiouſly and ſucceſsfully into the Town; ſo that although Monſieur *de Beuron*, Lieutenant of that Province, arrived there the mean while, and cauſed the Streets to be unpaved to prevent the greater Miſchief by the falling of the Bombs, and other ways, laboured all he could to ſave the Town, it was ſet on Fire in ſeveral places at once, ſo that it flamed very terribly for 3 Days, pur 2 Magazines were heard to blow

up, and in one of them, by the Blow, was ſuppoſed to be between 4 and 500 Barrels of Powder, which ſet others on fire, and tore a great part of that Quarter of the Town; and it was thought ſeveral great Ships were burnt and blown up, by reaſon of the Guns that were heard to go off at the ſame time: And in brief, the Town being altogether laid in Aſhes, and the *Engliſh* having done what they came for, ſailed on the 15th. of *July* before *Hauvre de Grace*.

On the 17th. they came before the Place, and found the Shores guarded with Numerous Troops; the Wind blew very hard, but the next Day toward the Evening the Weather was calm, and the Bomb-Veſſels warped in as near as they could to the Town, being covered by a great many Boats, Manned with Sea-men and Soldiers. The Enemy fired all the while from their Batteries on the Shore, without doing us any damage. The Night was ſpent in throwing in about 250 Bombs, and more had been fired, but that the Wind grew very high, which obliged our Veſſels to ſtand off again in the Morning; in the Night ſeveral Fires were ſeen in the Town, and one particularly, which by the great Blaze and long continuance, was ſuppoſed to be a Magazine of New Stores; and though the Enemy ſunk 6 Ships in the Harbour, to obſtruct our nearer approach, yet above a third part of the Town was laid

laid in Aſhes, and the reſt much ſhattered. The next day the Lord *Berkley* ſailed towards *La Hogue* and *Cherbourg*, not only alarming, but bringing a great Terror upon all the Coaſt.

Soon after theſe Succeſſes, an Attempt was made upon *Dunkirk*, and a great Machine filled with Bombs and Carcaſſes, brought to bear upon their Out-forts and Works, which being blown up on purpoſe, rent and ſhattered ſome of them in a dreadful manner: but finding the Place ſtrongly fortified by Art and Nature, our Ships drew off before *Calais*, where they had done conſiderable Execution, had not the Seas run high, and the Shallows and Sands obſtructed their near approach.

The King having endeavoured by the often removal of his Camp in *Flanders*, to oblige the *French* to a Battel, or to gain upon them, and they endeavouring all they could to ſhun it; there only happening ſome Skirmiſhes between advanced and detached Parties, he cauſed *Huy* to be Beſieged, which, with little reſiſtance, he took, and Garriſoned it with a ſtrong Garriſon, ſtill advancing and gaining upon the Enemy, who quitted ſome of the Lines and Out-works; ſo that this Summer our Quarters are much inlarged in thoſe Countries, by taking in a great many Villages and Important Poſts.

Whilſt

Whilſt theſe things happened on that ſide, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* lying with the *German* Army on the *Rhine*, and the *Saxon* Troops being come up with him, finding he could not bring the *French* to a Battel, cauſed Bridges to be laid over the River, and paſſed over his Foot and Cavalry, before whom the Enemy retreated with much Precipitation, and had divers of their Troops cut off in the Rear; ſeveral Places of advantage were ſeized on by the Imperialiſts, and the *Saxons*, in a kind of ſeparate Body, did the like on their part; ſo that not only conſiderable Contributions were raiſed, but a great Fear and Conſternation was brought on the *French* Garriſon in *Philipsburg*; but not being able to oblige the Enemy to Battel, they repaſſed the River with great Booty. Some Parties of his Majeſties Army, being again abroad, one of them brought in 20 *French* Foot, and 14 Troopers: and another brought in 114 Foot, and 48 Troopers with their Horſes and Accoutrements; and ſeveral others were killed in the Rencounter.

The Seaſon advancing apace by reaſon of the Rains, and want of Forrage abroad, little more of moment happened, the Enemy altogether declining any thing that looked like coming to a Battel, ſo that the King having given neceſſary Orders for advantagiouſly poſting the Troops in their Winter-Quarters, and every thing elſe that was convenient to be done, left

the

the Army, and went for *Holland*, in order to his Return for *England*.

To ſtrengthen the Alliance, and hinder the Deſigns of *France* in the Court of *Poland*, a Marriage this Summer was concluded between the Elector of *Bavaria*, Governour of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and the King of *Poland*'s Daughter.

The laſt of *July*, one of our Parties defeated a Party near *Charleroy*, of the Enemy, killing divers of them, and taking 60 Priſoners, and a Party of the Garriſon of *Aeth*, with a Detachment of Horſe from the Flying Camp in *Flanders*, forced the *French* Lines between St. *Guiſlane* and *Conde*, killed ſeveral of the Enemy that guarded them, and took the remainder Priſoners: after that, they advanced into the Neighbourhood of *Quinſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, where they put the Country under Contribution, and brought back with them divers Hoſtages for performance of the Payment, together with a Booty of 300 Sheep, 200 Cows, and 150 Horſes, and another Party of our Men beat a Party of the *French*, killed ſome, and took divers Priſoners.

The *French* advancing ſomewhat near the City of *Liege* in great Parties, the Troops of that Place had 2 Rencounters with them, and took between 7 or 800 Horſe, and entirely defeated 2 Squadrons of Horſe of their Forrage-Guards; and a Party of 16 *Spaniards* brought into the Camp 40 Priſoners and 50 Horſe.

Their

Their Majesties Ship the *Soldadoes*, Captain *Allen* Commander, cruzing off Cape *de Hogue*, in Company of the *Hind-Pink*, met with 6 Sail of *French* Ships, one of them a Frigate of 26 or 30 Guns, three of them Privateers, from 16 Guns downwards, and the other two Merchant Ships of 180 Tun each: but upon the Fire of our Guns, they stood into *Granton-Bay*, where one of the Merchant-Ships run on Shore about two Miles short of the rest, but she was fetched off and carry'd away by two Privateers of *Guernsey*, whilst the rest engaged the Enemy for 6 or 7 Hours; and having received great Damage by our Shot, they all run on Ground, and left them: whereupon we sent out our Boats to have Burnt them, but the Shore was so lined with Horse and Foot, that it could not be effected.

The *Talbot-Pink* being on the Coast of *Ireland*, and having Notice that the *Irish* frequently gave Intelligence to the *French* Privateers; to be satisfied therein, came to an Anchor under a Place called *Ireland's Eye*; the Commander putting up *French* Colours, ordered all his Men, in case any appeared from the Shore, to go under Deck, except such as could speak *French* or *Irish*: soon after this, a Boat came off with 4 *Irish* Men, who taking her for a *French* Ship, came on Board, and gave the Commander an Account of several things, and among others, of what Ships there lay in the Bay:

upon

upon which he caused them to be seized, and sent Prisoners to *Dublin*, in order to be tryed as Betrayers of their Country, by holding Correspondency with the Enemy.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* having sent out several Parties of Horse, to get Intelligence of the Enemies motion: the next Morning he understood that his unexpected March had greatly alarmed them, and that they had decamped about Midnight in great haste, and with so much Precipitation, that they had not time to give the Parties that were in *Bergstraet*, notice to joyn them, warning them only with a Signal of 10 Guns, of the *Germans* approach, leaving several Waggons, Arms, and other things behind them in their Camp, as fearing our Army might get between them and the *Rhine*, to cut off their Retreat or Communication with *Philipsburg*: but the *Hussars* suddenly passed the *Neckar*, and attacked some of the Enemies Parties, of whom they killed about 60, and took divers Prisoners: and the next Day happened a sharp Rencounter between our Advance-Guards, and some of the Enemies Troops who came from *Heidelberg*. The Enemy brought two Battalions of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons to force our Men from an Eminency upon the Bridge of a River that passes near *Viseloch*, where they kept their Ground; and being re-inforced by a Detachment from our first Line, beat them back in much disorder; and

and in this Action, the Count *d'Auverna*, Brigadier; and the Marshal *de Beroone*, Colonel of the Dragoons, with about 5 or 6 Captains, and other Officers, also 200 Soldiers were killed, and on our side about 80 were killed, and the Baron *de Mercy* Adjutant-General was wounded and taken Prisoner, and soon after 88 *French* Prisoners, four of them Officers, were brought into the Camp, and many other Prisoners were taken by our Out-parties, and a great number of Deserters came in.

The Imperial Army encamping near *Peter Waradin*, the *Turks* and *Tartars* came down upon them, so that the Imperialists thought it not convenient to move out of their Camp, yet Parties frequently engaged, and the two Fleets upon the *Danube* did the like, Cannonading perpetually in a manner happening between the two Armies; but our Army being re-inforced by the coming in of General *Poland* and the *Brandenburgh* Forces, the Enemy fearing we should give them Battel, withdrew their great Cannon from the Batteries, and decamped in the Night without any noise, and marched the next Day 5 or 6 Leagues towards *Semlyn*, and our Men falling in their Rear, took a great Booty, and divers Prisoners: and soon after, upon pretence of Miscarriage, a great falling out happened between the *Kan* of *Tartary*, and the Grand Visir, so that the former left the Camp, and retired homeward with his *Tartars*, which

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in their way were fallen upon by our Parties, and a great Booty recovered.

There having arisen some differences between *Shaban* Dey of *Argiers*, and *Mahomet* Bey, who has the Chief Authority at *Tunis*; they came at last to an open Rupture. About the beginning of this Month our Dey marched into the Territories of the Tunisseens; *Mahomet* Bey came with his Forces to oppose him; and on the 21st. of the last Month the two Armies encamped in sight of each other near *Keff*, which is about two days Journey from the City of *Tunis*: *Mahomet* Bey had with him about 10000 Foot and 20000 Horse; but the Algerines were not above 12000, both Horse and Foot: There happened the same day a small Skirmish, in which the Tunisseens had the advantage. On the 25th. *Mahomet* Bey drew out his Forces, and offered the Algerines Battel, but *Shaban* Dey, considering the inequality of their numbers, kept within his Camp, saying, It was not lawful to fight on that Day which was appointed by their Prophet for performing of their Devotions; The Tunisseens thereupon attack'd his Camp, which was strongly intrench'd, but were repulsed, with little loss on that side. This success, and the want of Discipline which he observed to be among the Enemy, made *Shaban* Dey resolve to come to a decisive Action, and accordingly the 26th. in the morning he gave Orders for his Troops to march, to which they shewed at first some unwillingness,

ness, being still disheartned by the Enemies strength; but finding the Dey fixed in his resolution, they advanced towards the Enemy, who on their side did not decline the Battel. The Algerines gave the Tunisseens only one Volley of Musket-Shot, and then fell on with their Swords, and in less than 3 hours *Shaban* Dey was Master of *Mahomet* Bey's Tents, his Artillery consisting of 15 brass Guns, and all his Baggage. The Tunisseens fled in great Confusion, and had not the Algerines spared them in the pursuit, most of the Foot had been cut off. Their loss is computed at about 2000 Men, besides 800 Prisoners: Of the Algerines there were about 5 or 600 killed.

The *English* having this Year gained many Signal Advantages over the *French*, taking a great many of their Ships, and ruined one of their Islands or Plantation, taking the advantage of the Mischief the Earthquake had done in *Jamaica*, and encouraged by some disaffected Persons that came over to them from the Island, and encouraged a Descent, and being encouraged thereto the more by the arrival of 3 Men of War from *France*, each carrying upwards of 50 Guns; they came upon the Coast with about 20 Privateers Sloops, and other Vessels commanded by *Ducasse* Governour of St. *Domingo*, and Landed some Men within 7 League of *Port Royal*, Burning and Plundering the Country, killing the Cattle, and driving great Flocks

of

of Sheep into Barns, and there burning them; killing many Prisoners in cool Blood, after two days quarter; digging up the Bodies of the Dead, and causing the *Negroes* to violate several Women of Note, as by way of Derision and Pastime. But Sir *William Beeston*, Governour of *Jamaica*, having had Notice of their coming, from one Captain *Eliot*, who was Prisoner with the *French*, and escaping, put the Inhabitants in Arms, who beat off the Enemy in several Attacks, killing them a great many Men, especially in attacking a Breast-work defended by 200 of ours, and supported by a greater Force; as also in assaulting a Brick-house belonging to one Mr. *Hubbald*, defended by himself and 25 of his Servants. So that having lost about 700 of their Men, and being able to attempt no farther, they retired in great Confusion, setting Sail and hasting home.

The *French* in the Close of their Campaign in *Savoy*, thinking to fall upon the *Vaudois* in the Valleys of St. *Martin* and *Pragelh*, sent out 4 great Detachments by several Ways; 200 were sent beyond *Peruse*, to amuse them, and the said Number marching to *Pomeral*, passed the River *Cluson*, the 3d. of 400, marched through the Vineyards, and divided into two Parties; a fourth of 800, passed over the Hills in three Parties, but were all so well received, that they were repulsed on all sides, and pursued several Miles; divers of them were

killed, and more drowned in the River *Cliſſon*, and ſeveral taken Priſoners, 50 being killed out of one Battalion: And in this Action not above 3 or 4 of the *Vandals* were killed, which ſo incouraged them, that they took ſeveral Places of Importance almoſt without reſiſtance.

The *Venetians* being ſucceſsful againſt the *Turks* in the *Archipelago*, the Captain General having put 200 Men on Shore at *Tenedos*, who poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtrong Caſtle, ſailed to the Iſland of *Scio*, and Landed his Forces, battering and ſoon taking a Tower that defended the Harbour, and in it 200 *Turks* and 22 Pieces of Cannon: Then they raiſed Batteries againſt the Caſtle, which in 16 days Siege, ſurrendered, and with it that fruitful Iſland, which has been out of their Poſſeſſion about 100 Years.

The Forces of *Poland* having an Eye upon *Caminiec*, upon noti e an Army of 40000 *Turks* and *Tartars* were coming to relieve it with Proviſions, commanded by Sultan *Shaban Gerey*, were upon their March, the *Poles*, commanded by the Crown-General, *&c.* made ſhew of Retreating, to change their March, and paſſing the *Nieſter*, about 2 Leagues from the Town attacked the Enemy with great Courage and Bravery; in that the Fight laſted 7 Hours with equal Advantage, but then it enclining to the *Poles*, they preſſed on with ſuch Vigour, that they put them to Rout in all parts, inſomuch that purſuing

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the Victory, between 4 and 5000 of them were killed, as many taken Prisoners; and the Slaughter had been greater, had no Night come on, and hindred the pursuit. A Convoy of 500 Waggons, each drawn by 6 Oxen, laden with Oyl, Rice, Money, Arms, and other Provisions, fell into the Hands of the *Poles*; so that by reason of this great Disappointment, 'tis supposed *Caminiec* will be constrained to surrender the Garrison being in great want of all things necessary.

Those of the Enemy immediately upon this Defeat, dispersed in great Confusion. So that upon this, and the Disappointments the *Turks* met with on the *Danube*, and in other Places, with the Account we have of the Sickness of the Grand Signior, whose Life seemed to be despaired of, they must be in great Straits, which in all probability will constrain them to a Peace, very advantagious to the Empire.

The *French* Fleet in the *Streights* having a long time been kept close in the Port of *Thoulon* by Admiral *Russel*, in conjunction with some of the *Spanish* Men of War and Gallies, after many Attempts to get out and sail for *Brest*, thought it advisable not to hazard an Enterprize so dangerous, but upon some Advices sent him from the Court of *France*, at length caused the great Ships and others to be disarmed, and laid up; the Seamen in those Western Parts belonging to them being put to the Fatigue of a Four hundred Miles march over Land to

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[illegible] there[illegible] [illegible] or 6 of their small Ships to cruise for [illegible] Winter Season. And upon this the [illegible] *Tourville* returned to *Paris* [illegible] Account of his Summer's [illegible] taking, much inferiour to what he had promised at his setting out, whilst our Fleet remains on the Coast in Vigour, and stored with Necessaries fit for War.

The Necessities in *France*, notwithstanding the Plenties of Harvest this Year, is very great, (though the Taxes are in many parts somewhat lessened) insomuch that the Cries of the People are very loud; and for fear of an Insurrection, that Monarch has been constrained to lessen the Tax *La Taille*, as also to free the Provinces of *Langnedock* and *Provence* from Winter Quarters, though a Tax of 3 Millions is laid upon them in lieu thereof.

And now the Army on both sides being in a manner entirely in Garrisons and Winter Quarters, His Majesty after some disappointments by contrary Winds, and want of Spring-Tides to bring the great Ships over the Flats, arrived safe on the 10th. of *November*, and was received with the usual Demonstrations of Joy.

And thus have we given a Summary Account of the Great Transactions of *Europe*, since the present War began between the Allies and the Crown of *France*, which we wish may end with Victory and Advantage on our part, for the firm Establishing a Lasting Peace in *Christendom*.

F I N

MVSEVM